FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PPR DELEGATE KONARSKI'S SPEECH AT STOCKHOLM

AU021225 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Jan 84 pp 1, 9

[Waldemar Kejdan report: "We Are Looking for a Solution to the Basic Problems -- the Statement of the Polish Representative"]

[Excerpt] From our permanent Stockholm correspondent -- On Thursday 27 January Ambassador Wlodzimierz Konarski, PPR representative, took the floor at the plenary session of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe.

Considering the issue of the conference's further work directives and the nature of the measures that should be the first subject of the negotiations, W. Konarski said, among other things:

The conference's mandate defines its goal and the criteria of its measures, but the definite purport of these criteria is an open matter, and it is our task to define it. It cannot be treated as an abstract task. The substance of the measures that have already been worked out must, if they are to bring us closer to achieving the conference's goal, relate to the existing situation.

For the conference is not taking place in a vacuum. We are at present witnesses of a tense situation, the PPR representative stressed, which is showing a dangerous tendency to deteriorate. The present situation is different from the one that existed during the preparation of the Final Act and its adoption. It is different from the situation which we were in when we started work on the mandate, and from the one when we finished it. Finally, the situation is different from the one which existed 2 months ago when we finished work on the preparatory meeting for the conference. The start of the deployment of the new U.S. missiles, which are often termed 'first-strike weapons," changed the nature of the situation in Europe and undermined the principles of European security. The world, and especially Europe, did not become "a safer place" -- as it is sometimes called. In order to make it really safe, we need realistic proposals and important decisions.

The program of such measures was presented during the course of the work that we have done up until now. The proposals that were presented by the ministers are before us. It is up to us to make a practical decision in order to make them the subject of any negotiations.

These proposals, above all, include:

-- the negotiation of a treaty on the nonuse of force between states belonging to opposing military groups and with the participation of all participating states;

-- pledging that all CEMA countries that possess nuclear weapons will not be the first to use them, as the Soviet Union suggested.

Other important proposals were also presented.

Stressing in conclusion that the conference's work cannot be isolated from its political context, Ambassador Konarski said: "We are faced with the choice of deciding which direction our conference should go and the work that should be done during it. It is up to us if we gear ourselves toward finding solutions to the basic problems, which could improve the current situation, or to create an equally advantageous framework for further work, as well as the conditions for the success of the conference."

U.S.'DOES NOT RESPOND' TO USSR CDE PROPOSALS

LD021202 Prague CTK in English 1044 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Stockholm -- Head of the U.S. delegation to the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe James Goodby in his yesterday's speech did not respond to the Soviet constructive proposals recalled by Oleg Grinevskiy, head of the Soviet delegation.

He stated that the impulses contained in the speeches of the Warsaw Treaty states' foreign ministers were not regarded by NATO as formal proposals.

The U.S. delegate focused only on technical measures by which the USA and NATO would like to get into the defensive stystems of other states.

HUNGARIAN PEACE COUNCIL ADDRESSES LETTER TO CDE

LD022251 Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Budapest, February 2 (MTI) -- In a letter addressed to the participants of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe the Hungarian National Peace Council says that it is a promising sign that "despite the policy of the extreme NATO circles and the tension in international relations the confernce has been convened...this fact proves that -- according to the wish of the peoples of the continent -- the process of security building can be continued in Europe and there is still a possibility for the continuation of detente.

"The National Peace Council fully supports proposals designed to ease tension and strengthen the atmosphere of confidence and security, as their implementation serves the interest of every people, including the Hungarian people."

The National Peace Council believes that it is highly important that "the socialist countries, including the Hungarian People's Republic, continuing to actively contribute to the elaboration of a comprehensive programme of confidence- and security-building measures in Europe. It would be promoted if the two military-political alliances agreed on a no-first-use of nuclear weapons and Europe were freed from nuclear [words indistinct] weapons.

"The Hungarian peace movement is convinced that controversial issues should be settled through negotiations. However, talks should not conceal steps for the acceleration of the arms race. Stockholm is another proof of goodwill, it is an opportunity for the improvement of the international situation," points out the letter.

## 'MILITARIST' U.S. BUDGET 'BURDEN' ON AMERICANS

AU021138 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Tirana, February 2 (ATA) -- The U.S. President, Reagan, presented to the American Congress the draft budget of his government for 1984-1985 financial year, which starts on October 1. As it comes out from the reports of news agencies, the draft budget envisages a considerable increase of military expenditure, which will reach the record figure of 313 billion dollars. These funds will be used for the extension of the production of nuclear missile armaments, the growth of the arsenals of conventional weapons, including the production of the new poisoning chemical materials and others.

The new militarist budget of the American Administration is another heavy burden on the back of the working people. It forecasts that the income to be secured through the taxes reaped from the rank and file Americans increase over 35 billion dollars as against the current year. At the same time, other billions of dollars will be reduced from the funds for social aims, especially the funds on health service, pensions, etc.

The military budget, demanded by Reagan, aims at supporting the aggressive and expansionist course of the United States, its policy of armed interference and the establishing of hegemony in different regions of the world. To this testifies the fact that growing funds have been envisaged on the so-called rapid deployment corps, on Israel and the pro-American regimes in Central America. The U.S. Administration has stressed that some regions such as the Middle East and Central America, "have vital strategic importance for the United States."

The news agencies report that in the mean time, U.S. President held a speech in Chicago, where he posed as a zealous apologist of capitalism and monopolies, to which he serves.

## DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR TURKEY

AU012017 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Sokrat Plaka, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, left today for a friendly visit to Turkey at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Repbulic of Turkey. He was seen off at Rina Airport by officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as well as by Selcuk Toker, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

## BRIEFS

CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH ITALY -- A program of cultural, educational, and scientific exchanges between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Republic of Italy was signed yesterday [27 Jan] in Rome for 1984-85. The program was signed for Albania by Jorgo Melica, chairman of the Albanian Committee for Friendly and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and for Italy by Alessandro Romano, director of the Bureau for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The ceremony was attended by Bashkim Dino, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and members of the Albanian delegation. Francesco Carlo Gentile, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Repulic of Italy in Tirana, attended on the Italian side, together with members of the Italian delegation and representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other departments. [Text] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 28 Jan 84 AU]

REAGAN BUDGET EXPRESSES 'MILITARISTIC SYNDROME'

AU021135 Sofia BTA in English 0823 GMT 2 Feb 84

["Dangerous Militaristic Syndrome" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Feb 2 (BTA Commentator Todor Stoyanov) -- The militaristic syndrome of Reagan and his government is monstrously expressed in financial giantism.

About 315 milliard [billion] dollars are to be injected in the coming fiscal year which starts in October, into the military conveyors and laboratories.

The draft budget, which yesterday the President submitted for discussion to the Congress, poses a kind of "starry moment" in the history of confrontation and the struggle for supremacy which lie in the core of President Reagan's policy.

The strategic triad of strategic missiles, bombers and submarines is being augmented with 5.6 milliard dollars for a "space defence system" of laser and other equipment. For the government of millionaires the sky is nothing else but an arsenal of the future.

Budgets as a rule offer a chance to decipher the policy of a state. This holds true for the American draft budget as well.

Like on a map, the budget has outlined the future directions of movement. Unfortunately all directions gather in one point the focus of an aggressive policy and reckless nuclear arms race.

The draft budget beams not a single ray of hope that the American Government will ever take the positions of realism. The growth in weapons has been coordinated with the consolidation of the old and with the construction of new aggressive launching grounds. The cult for power dominates this state document. It stands its total personification.

The draft-budget speaks of offensives against the progressive regimes in Central America as well as of multiplied support for the blood-stained dictatorial regimes. The same trend can be observed in regard to the Middle East and Africa.

President Reagan's draft budget stands against the hope of peoples for a dialogue in search of peaceful ways to settle conflicts and contradictions. This edge of the document is aimed against the future, which the realization of the budget will make even more uncertain.

LIBYAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION ARRIVES 2 FEBRUARY

AU021840 Sofia BTA in English 1755 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Sofia, Feb 2 (BTA) -- A Libyan trade unionist delegation is on a visit here led by Mr Basnir Huwayj Hayyadi, general secretary of the General Producers' Federation.

Today, at a meeting with Mr Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, it was emphasized that Bulgaro-Libyan trade unionist cooperation was developing along an ascending line and the readiness for its furthering was expressed.

The heads of the two TU centres exchanged views on some topical problems of the international TU movement and on the situation in the world.

The two organisations' determination was expressed to make an active contribution to consolidating the unity of action of the trade unions in the world in the struggle to safeguard peace and restore the climate of confidence among peoples.

YORDANOV-LED BCP DELEGATION VISITS ADDIS ABABA

For reportage on the visit to Ethiopia by a delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party led by Deputy Prime Minister Georgi Yordanov, see the East African section of the 3 February Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

REPORTAGE ON LAST DAYS OF CUNHAL'S VISIT

Radio, Television Interview

AU021436 Sofia BTA in English 1246 GMT 2 Feb 84

["Alvaro Cunhal - Peace Efforts Are The Basic Task" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Feb 2 (BTA) -- At the present stage of international life the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community and Bulgaria's initiative for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans are of enormous significance, said Mr Alvaro Cunhal, stressing that undoubtedly the struggle for peace today is the baisc task of peoples from all parts of the world.

It is clear for us, said the secretary general of the Communist Party of Portugal, in an interview for the Bulgarian Radio and Television, that the responsiblity for the current state of affairs should be borne by imperialism and in the first place by the North American imperialism. With its policy of aggression in the Middle East, where it is directly backing Israel, with its support for the South African Republic and with its interference in Angola and Mozambique, with its actions in Latin America, where it attacked Grenada and with its threats for direct intervention in Central America, as well as with the deployment of medium-range missiles in Western Europe, the North American imperialism is trying to stop the struggle of peoples for freedom, said Mr Alvaro Cunhal.

He went on to stress that with the deployment of American missiles in Western Europe, already initiated as it is, the counter-measures come quite naturally and necessarily. "These countermeasures were not a surprise for us. Just the contrary, we understand the measures", said the secretary general of the Communist Party of Portugal.

Dwelling on the peace movement in his native country, Mr Cunhal explained that the movement is growing in two directions. The first is associated with the common aim of the peoples all over the world -- the struggle for the limitation, for the reduction and the destruction of all nuclear weapons, the struggle for detente and peaceful understanding.

The concrete dimensions of this struggle in Portugal are manifested in actions against the expenses proceeding from Portugal's NATO membership, actions against the military corporations, against the military bases in the country and against the rapid deployment forces using them, against the installation of military equipment and missiles, against submarines with nuclear weapons on board using the ports of Lisbon.

The other direction or the other object pursued by the popular peace movement in Portugal is a different foreign policy to be conducted by the country. The peace movement requires a policy of understanding, cooperation and peace. In this way the peace struggle mingles into one with the struggle for a democratic alternative, for a democratic policy in both external and internal affairs, a policy capable of taking into consideration the needs of Portugal and at the same time contributing to averting a nuclear catastrophe in the world, said Mr Alvaro Cunhal.

Assessing his talks with Mr Todor Zhivkov during his current visit here, Mr Alvaro Cunhal said:

My meetings with Mr Todor Zhivkov have always marked a step forward along the road of closeness and acquaintance between our parties, the relations between which are exemplary and have always been characterized with mutual solidarity and fraternal cooperation. The construction of socialism in Bulgaria is a historic acquisition not only for the Bulgarian people, but for every people on earth fighting for freedom and progress. The construction of the socialist society in your country, the successes she has achieved are of interest to our people, too, and we are sincerely happy every time we learn of them.

## Visit to Electronics Plant

AU021454 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] On 2 February Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Communist Party of Portugal, accompanied by Comrades Milko Balev and Domiture Stanishev, visted the Sofia electronic transformers plant.

Greeted with exceptional cordiality by the workers' collective, the guests reviewed the shops for synthetic quartz, mechanical processing, and quartz instruments, whose high-quality production is widely used.

At a meeting with the plant's leadership, Engineer Invanko Dyulgerov, director of the plant, briefed the guests on the tasks that are now being solved by the collective and the social and party organizations, as well as on the plant's modern equipment and high quality production.

## Cunhal Talks at Workers' Rally

AU021710 Sofia BTA in English 1645 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Sofia, Feb 2 (BTA) -- Despite the reaction's offensive, the carnations' revolution in Portugal has not faded, said today Mr Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Communist Party of Portugal. In a workers' rally in Sofia he elaborated on the complicated political situation in Portugal and the struggle of the workers led by the Portuguese Communist Party, to save the gains of the revolution.

Mr Alvaro Cunhal emphasized that radical changes in the Portuguese society have resulted from the revolution. Many economic groupings were liquidated, the staple branches of the economy were nationalized, the peasants took over the latifundia and formed farmers' cooperatives.

After the collapse of the leftist militaries [as received] in 1976 a complicated press started during which heavy blows were inflicted on the revoluntionary gains. The several changing governments pointed their efforts towards restoring the power of the monopolies and the latifundia owners. With the help of the army and the repressive police apparatus, more than 100,000 hectares of lands were torn off the cooperatives, as well as lots of machinery and inventory, tens of head of cattle. The nationalized enterprises were impeded in every possible way in order to justify their return to the former owners. The banks and a number of enterprises were denationalized.

Nevertheless, the active struggle of the popular masses in Portugal did not admit the liquidation of the basic democratic gains, Mr Alvaro Cunhal stressed. The nationalized enterprises continue to be the backbone of the Portuguese economy. There still exist about 150 cooperatives with more than 500,000 hectares of land. The workers' movement resisted the attempts at splitting it and today the Intersyndical Trade Unionist Centre united 1,700,000 of a total of two million trade unionist members. A highly popular movement is being unfolded against that country's being used as a basis of NATO and the U.S. swift-deployment corps, against the policy of service to imperialism. And we trust that the present government will be overthrown before its mandate expires.

## PCP Delegation Departs

AU031030 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Alvaro Cunhal, PCP secretary general and head of a delegation which paid a visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, has left the country.

At Sofia airport the guests were cordially seen off by Comrades Milko Balev and Dimitur Stanishev.

## POLISH DEPUTY PREMIER OBODOWSKI VISITS

AU021902 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] On 2 February Janusz Obodowski, deputy chairman of Poland's Council of Ministers, chairman of the Polish part of the Bilateral Bulgarian-Polish Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, arrived in Stara Zagora. He was accompanied by Comrade Todor Bozhinov, chairman of the Bulgarian part of the commission. They were greeted by Georgi Georgiev, first Secretary of Stara Zagora Okrug BCP Committee, and by other okrug leaders. The guest visited the Beroe robot plant and the United Memory Devices Plants.

HAVLIN LEAVES FOR LUXEMBOURG CP CONGRESS

LD022042 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] The CPCZ delegate to the 24th Communist Party of Luxembourg Congress, Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, left for Luxembourg by air today. He was seen off at the airport by Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and our other political officials.

FOJTIK SPEAKS AT PARTY JOURNAL CELEBRATION

LD012219 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Excerpt] A festive meeting to mark the 15th founding anniversary of the journal TRIBUNA, weekly organ of the CPCZ Central Committee for ideology and politics, was held in Prague this evening. Petr Voldan has sent the following information:

Taking part in the meeting were Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Vasil Bejda and Otto Cmolik, departmental heads of the CPCZ Central Committee; representatives of party institutions; press enterprises of the CPCZ Central Committee; and contributors and correspondents of TRIBUNA.

The festive meeting was addressed by Comrade Jan Fojtik. He began by recalling the history of TRIBUNA and the significance of its founding. He then went on to say, among other things:

[Begin Fojtik recording] When TRIBUNA was founded and began to appear, it was a magazine following the traditions of ZPRAVY and TYDENIK AKTUALIT which called a spade a spade. It did not claim that black is white, that regression is progress, that it is humane to demand revenge for Victorious February, for the socialist social transformations, that defending socialism is inhuman. Gradually, step by step, TRIBUNA helped remove the lies and half-truths accumulated over the months by the right wing. Because of opportunists in the party leadership, the right wing gained decisive positions in the communication media, turning it into an instrument of dissent and destruction of the basis of socialism. The founding of TRIBUNA dealt a considerable blow to this monopoly, which was cynically termed freedom of information by our opponents, for their ideas of freedom are strictly limited by the possibilities they have to expand without obstacles and to impose their will on others.

I think that today we can responsibly note that not only TRIBUNA, which is celebrating its 15th anniversary -- and 15 years is not a long time, yet long enough to justify celebration because it represents an entire important stage of transformations of a principled character -- but our press in general, and together with it, naturally, also radio and television, whose social significance continues to grow, conscientiously follow the mission entrusted to them by the socialist revolution, in which they build on the glorious revolutionary traditions of the workers' and communist press. Our press, radio, and television represent a firm and reliable component of the party's ideological front, and communist journalists are in its leading ranks. I would say that TRIBUNA is also in the front rank in the struggle for hearts and minds of the people, side by side with RUDE PRAVO. [end recording]

That was part of the address by Comrade Jan Fojtik who, in conclusion, wished further creative success to the collective of TRIBUNA.

BRITAIN'S THATCHER ARRIVES, RECEIVED BY LAZAR

LD022203 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] We begin our coverage with an on-the-spot report. Gyorgy Bolgar reports from Ferihegy Airport:

The British Prime Minister has arrived in Budapest. Margaret Thatcher was received at Ferihegy Airport by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The British head of government is paying a two-day [as heard] visit to Hungary and, as it is usually said at such a time, she will discuss bilateral relations as well as international issues with the Hungarian leaders.

As to what will be discussed, it is naturally possible only to speculate, for example, on the fact that there are no problems in the relationship between the two countries. This in itself, however, does not say much. Somewhat more significant is that Britain, which is considered a great power of Europe, holds only the seventh or eighth place in the sequence of our capitalist foreign trade partners. And perhaps even more is shown by Mrs. Thatcher's own surprise at realizing that she is the first British prime minister ever to visit Hungary.

As regards the discussion of international issues, I draw attention to two things: One of them, and this explains the perhaps greater-than-usual international interest in the present visit, is that now everyone considers the international situation to be tense, with reason, and at such a time the dialogue of the leaders of an Eastern and a Western country can acquire special significance without anyone having (?illusions). Furthermore, the issue at hand is a West European country, Britain, which traditionally has been less interested in Eastern Europe.

The other thing is that recently the conservative prime minister has made statements according to which her government has an interest in maintaining the East-West dialogue and strengthening cooperation. The British and world press have taken note of these statements. Thus, it is not at all coincidental that at the time of the prime minister's arrival, the airport was so full of British and other Western journalists that Mrs Thatcher and her Hungarian hosts were scarcely able to move because of the cameramen, photographers, and people from radio.

As for what kinds of results will come from the visit of the British head of government, and what the negotiating partners will have to say to one another, we can only learn of this later. Mrs. Thatcher will start her talks with the Hungarian leaders tomorrow.

Lazar-Thatcher Talks Begin

LD031058 Budapest MTI in English 1016 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Budapest, February 3 (MTI) -- Hungarian-British talks started at the parliament building in Budapest Friday, under the leadership of Gyorgy Lazar and Margaret Thatcher. The Hungarian negotiating party includes Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Ferenc Esztergalyos, deputy foreign minister, and Rezso Banyasz, ambassador of Hungary to the United Kingdom. The British negotiating party includes Sir Julian Bullard, deputy secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, John Coles, private secretary of the prime minister, and Peter William Unwim, ambassador of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to Budapest.

The parties surveyed the state of bilateral political, economic, commerical, technical, scientific and cultural relations and prospects for their development. The prime ministers gave briefs on the most important issues facing their countries, and exchanged views on topical world affairs.

COOPERATION TALKS WITH POLAND END; PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD021028 Budapest MTI in English 1027 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Budapest, February 2 (MTI) -- The meeting of the co-chairmen of the Hungarian-Polish economic, technical and scientific cooperation commission, held in Budapest from January 31 to February 2 concluded with the signing of a protocol.

Co-Chairmen Deputy Premiers Jozsef Marjai of Hungary and Janusz Obodowski of Poland worked out details of the main direction of long-term economic cooperation, and set development aims of 1984-5.

The parties regarded the work of the cooperation commission since its last session as useful. Particular attention was paid to this year's expansion and further development of cooperation in the road vehicle industry.

It was stated that in 1983 bilateral trade turnover increased 20 per cent. This year's protocol envisages a similar increase and improvement of the trade pattern.

The politicians surveyed additional goods exchange agreements, concluded since the signing of the goods exchange protocol for 1984, or presently being worked out, which increase turnover and serve demand in a more flexible manner.

The parties stated that the bilateral coordination of plans for the 1986-1990 period was carried out satisfactorily. Under the plans, specialization and cooperation are to be broadened, particularly in the road vehicle industry, electronics, chemical industry, mining and power engineering.

The politicians set current aims for the development of tourism and services.

Janusz Obodowski left Budapest Thursday.

Lazar-Obodowski Meeting

LD021246 Warsaw PAP in English 1130 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Budapest, 1 Feb -- Hungarian Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar [words indistinct] the Polish-Hungarian mission for economic, scientific and technological cooperation and Poland's Vice-Premier Janusz Obodowski, who has been visiting Hungary to conduct economic talks with Hungarian Vice-Premier Jozsef Marjai.

Janusz Obodowski briefed Prime Minister Lazar about the results of talks and decisions on implementing resolutions following economic talks held during a meeting between the PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski and First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party CC Janos Kadar during a visit to Poland last year by the Hungarian party and state delegation.

BULGARIAN EDUCATION MINISTER VISITS 2 FEBRUARY

LD022241 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Budapest, February 2 (MTI) -- On the invitation of Bela Kopeczi, Hungarian minister of culture, Aleksandur Fol, Bulgarian minister of education, visited Hungary from January 31 to February 2.

The ministers discussed topical questions of education in Hungary and Bulgaria and assessed the two countries' cooperation.

Aleksandur Fol met Deputy Prime Minister Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee.

PAPER VIEWS UK FOREIGN POLICY, GOALS

AU021434 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 1 Feb 84 p 3

[Miklos Beke article: "Dialogue"]

[Text] It would be very important if all West European leaders understood the significance of Yuriy Andropov's statement whose "tone is encouraging and whose content is constructive." This was declared by British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe in Rome the other day. And obviously, he spoke on behalf of Margaret Thatcher as well, because the British prime minister had told THE NEW YORK TIMES a week earlier that she welcomed Ronald Reagan's more concilitatory formulations. She, for her part -- said the prime minister -- came to the conclusion as early as last summer that Western policy concerning the Soviet Union should be modified. The modification would be needed to regain Moscow's trust and develop more comprehensive relations with the East European countries. "Armaments can be reduced only if both sides are prepared to come to terms," emphasized Margaret Thatcher, adding that efforts must be made toward "powers understanding each other as well as possible."

The statement of the head of the British Government permits the inference that British and U.S. tactical considerations have come to be temporarily at variance with each other. In the past months, London and Washington have judged diplomatic activities somewhat differently, and its appraisal of events led the island country to voice critical views at times. Margaret Thatcher declared to THE NEW YORK TIMES more emphatically than at any time before that she did not agree with the invasion of Grenada, because U.S. security was not threatened by any danger.

The British position endeavoring to reconcile and coordinate contrary interests may also be based on the opinion reviewed by the FINANCIAL TIMES in connection with the Stockholm conference. "The trouble with the Washington administration is," writes Ian Davidson, "that it has not worked out a strategy of Soviet-U.S. relations. Of course, it is not easy to outline what shape this policy should take. However, it should not by any means be based on the assumption that Moscow directs every leftist system and guerrilla movement, it should not contain the declaration that the United States is entitled to influence events in Lebanon, and it should not claim, either, that Cuba, which supports Nicaragua, directly endangers the United States." The newspaper, which reflects the views of London financial and economic circles, further notes that Reagan's efforts "to defend the free world" have in fact, rebounded on the protected. "The United States is secure enough not to regard every event in the world as a trial of strength."

Nonetheless, since Churchill, British-U.S. relations have been called special. This usage is meant to imply that, in the changed situation following World War II, Great Britian can fulfill its world political role only if it lines up behind Washington and does not side with Western Europe. Conservative and Labor Party governments followed and abided by this guideline, particularly when the colonial empire collapsed and it became clear that the United States, the leading power of the capitalist world, was accepting the task destined for it and was more ready for an international opening than after the first world catastrophe. However, challenges have befallen Britain in the past three decades. Its great power path has taken a downward turn, its economic growth has slowed down, and it has found merciless competitors in West Europe and Japan. In the course of time, the special relationship has become more and more one of a political nature, because joining the Common Market made it obvious where the country properly belongs from the economic viewpoint. Today, it owes 40 percent of its trade turnover to the EEC and barely more than 10 percent to the United States.

The conservative leadership, which came to power in 1979 and then won the 1983 elections hands down once more, promised some fundamental changes. Above all -- to enable Britain to join the process of technological revival and transformation of the economic structure -- it tried to readapt Britain, which had "shifted too far to the left" during the tenure of the Labor Party, to the capitalist system; it reprivatized nationalized enterprises, it encouraged small and large ventures in the private sector, and it strove to reduce central intervention, sweep away bureaucratic regulations, curb the rate of inflation, and stimulate growth.

The voters voted for this policy rather than that of the Labor Party, which used, in essence, the same arguments it used decades ago, as though nothing had happened in the meantime. The voters have accepted the Tory views also because a quickening economy strengthens diplomacy, which continues to lay emphasis on the need for London to remain an active and influential factor in world politics. That is why British public opinion reacted with an almost unamnimous enthusiasm to the recapture of the Falkland Islands, why there are British troops in Lebanon, and why the government has agreed without a dispute to the deployment of the U.S. missiles, which has not been unequivocally disavowed by the voters either.

The mutual recognition of interests, British foreign policy based on the realism of peaceful coexistence, now advocates -- to cite from Sir Georffrey Howe's Stockholm speech -- that "the arms reduction talks should not bear the entire burden of East-West relations. In the hope of better understanding, the dialogue between the two parts of our continent should be extended to more and more additional areas." The commentaries of London newspapers also stress that the arms control talks have stopped because the political atmosphere is bad, not the other way around. The reason for the deterioration of international relations was the fact that the great powers' activities and statements with regard to world events have created considerably greater areas of friction than previously. And the missile deployment is a product of this frictional contact.

The head of London diplomacy argued in the Swedish capital that it is only possible to create favorable conditions once more for a resumption of the Geneva exchanges of views if the ice is thawed from the ties that link East and West. It was also in the spirit of these endeavors that Margaret Thatcher announced in November last year -- without naming a date -- that she would like to accept the invitation to visit Budapest that was made to the British prime minister and has been open for 9 years. She has chosen our capital for the venue of a continuation of the dialogue because of Hungary's results.

Of course, a difference of views will manifest itself at the talks at the end of this week. The head of the Hungarian Government will expound his position that the attitude of the United States in striving for a superiority of strength and upsetting the parity is the reason for the international tension and that Great Britain has also contributed to this in permitting the U.S. cruise missiles to be deployed on its territory and not letting its nuclear weapons be counted at the Geneva talks. Margaret Thatcher will analyze world political relations from her own viewpoint. However, the views coincide in that there is a need to maintain the dialogue. And it is extremely important to realize -- and this is stressed in Budapest and London alike -- that there is no rational alternative to peaceful coexistence, that disputes can be resolved only through negotiations.

## CHAMBER OF COMMERCE URGES REFORM OF WAGE SYSTEM

LD021048 Budapest MTI in English 1018 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Budapest, February 2 (MTI) -- Under a 1980 government decree, representatives of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce have been invited to council, ministry and government sessions to represent company interests. Chamber organizations regularly examine the possible effect on companies of central decisions under preparation and coordinate company and central economic interests.

On the planned changes in economic management, scheduled for 1985, the chamber is urging the simplification of the system of financial incentives and sanctions, and the modernization of the wage system as it considers purchasing power is limited and incentive hindered by the extremely progressive taxation of wage increases. However, the differentiation of work bonuses is, at present, regarded as sufficient incentive.

On the chamber's initiative, several companies have introduced an experimental wage system, which pays more for better work. The outcome of the experiments is to be taken into consideration when a new system is worked out.

Acting as arbitrator in company disputes instead of government bodies is a relatively new function of the chamber, and increasing importance is being given to its ethical commission which concentrates on the improvement of contractual discipline and the strengthening of confidence among business partners.

In a comprehensive trade development scheme, the chamber provides assistance to companies in market research, improvement of competitiveness and fulfillment of of inter-state agreements. It maintains an advisory service and offers information on World Bank measures. Since Hungary's admission last summer to the World Bank, the country has won several tenders.

There are several chamber publications in foreign languages, and the latest carries the regulations on the formation and operation of joint companies in Hungary. HETI VILAGGAZDASAG (WORLD ECONOMIC WEEKLY) covers domestic and world economic issues.

## BRIEFS

AUSTRALIAN AMBASSADOR'S FAREWELL VISIT -- Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council, received on a farewell visit Archibald Duncan Campbell, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Australia, who has since left Budapest permanently. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Jan 84 p 5 AU]

REPORT ON DRAFT PEOPLE'S COUNCIL ELECTORAL LAW

AU021526 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Jan 84 p 3

["Abridgment" of report by Deputy Zdzislaw Tomal, State Council deputy chairman, on draft people's council electoral law at the 26 January Warsaw Sejm session]

[Text] The State Council has authorized me to present to you the bill relating to the people's council electoral regulations. However, before I do that I wish to draw your attention to an important fact -- to the adoption on 20 July 1983 of the Law on the System of the People's Councils and Territorial Self-Government. That law had been developed with particular care, and many people's councillors have called it a small constitution of the people's councils. It has given them unprecedented powers and resources with which to implement tasks, has strengthened their position in the system of state power, and has merged them with the population's self-government within the system of territorial self-government. The law in question has also charged the people's councils and their bodies with greater responsibility for the overall socioeconomic policy in their administrative areas and has placed correspondingly higher demands on councillors.

Our people have great hopes of the implementation of the Law on the System of People's Councils and Territorial Self-Government. The extent to which those hopes will be fulfilled depends above all on the people's councillors themselves. That is why the coming elections to the people's councils are so important.

Even during the public discussion on the bill relating to the system of the people's councils and territorial self-government many people drew attention to the fact that it would be necessary to modify the people's council electoral law after the bill in question had been made law by the Sejm. These propoals were prompted by the consideration of the qualitative systems-type changes that the bill under discussion introduced. We registered many views submitted in that connection.

These views were taker into account by the State Council when it began to develop the principles of the people's council new electoral regulations. The State Council was motivated by the following considerations during that development:

One, the new electoral law will constitute one more legal act of great political significance among the acts aimed at implementing the program of socialist renewal.

Two, the future electoral law should make allowances for the systems-type changes in the constitution of the people's councils and territorial self-government and should help strengthen the socialist state and its power bodies in the field.

Three, the rules of the electoral law should represent an important step toward democratizing the system by which candidates are selected for election and by which they are elected to the people's councils.

The principles of the people's council electoral law developed by the State Council were examined by the PZPR, ZSL, and SD Coordinating Commission on 8 December 1983. They were also examined on the same day by the signatories of the declaration on the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] dated 20 July 1982. It was then agreed that those principles may be submitted to a pub'c discussion.

The State Council published the principles on 14 December 1983 and asked political and social organizations, the PRON National Council, the people's councils, and all citizens concerned to participate in that discussion and to submit observations and proposals up to 15 January 1984.

On behalf of the State Council I extend cordial thanks to all participants in that discussion and assure them that their proposals have been extremely valuable and helpful in our work on the people's council electoral bill. Many of those proposals have been taken into account. I would like to extend especially warm thanks to the PRON National Council for arranging an extensive discussion on the bill and for the report on its views regarding the draft electoral rules in question. These views have been incorporated in the people's council electoral bill, which the State Council has submitted to the Sejm.

I would also like to note that we have been unable to take into account those views and proposals that would consciously or unconsciously detach the electoral law from Polish socialist reality and that failed to see that the people's councils represent state power and that their composition should reflect the class and social structure of the country. The people's councils in which the ratio of workers, peasants, and representatives of the individual intellegentsia communities is incorrect would lose their representational credibility and would be unable to properly play their constitutional and legal role. Every system has its class and political base. In People's Poland this base is represented by the worker-peasant alliance. The cooperation between the PZPR, the ZSL, and the SD is the political guarantee of the socialist system. The solutions we have adopted translate into reality the constitutional principles of socialist democracy.

The electoral bill defines the PRON's role in the new electoral system. It stipulates that the PRON National Council issues an electoral declaration countrywide and proclaims in the field the electoral programs that will reinforce the decisions of socioeconomic plans with the help of public initiatives. The role of the PRON has been stressed in the regulations governing the establishment of electoral colleges, which are a new institution set up for the duration of the election campaign in order to select candidates for councillors, to draw up election lists, and to register candidates with the electoral commissions [komisje]. At the central and local levels they will include representatives of the appropriate bodies of the organizations that signed the declaration of 20 July 1982. The electoral colleges will be chaired by representatives of the appropriate PRON councils. The national electoral college will define the principles of activity and the participation in the local electoral colleges of representatives of trade unions, social and professional organizations of farmers, socialist youth unions, and other organizations. These organizations will participate in the national electoral council.

In line with the overwhelming view of the participants in the public discussion, the electoral bill retains the direct elections to the people's councils of all levels, but it introduces a crucial change into the system by which councillors are elected to the voivodship people's councils. Up to now political and social activists and voivodship specialists [specjalisci] put up their candidacies in the individual constituencies. During the public discussion it was proposed that the candidates for voivodship councillors hailing from communes, towns, and town precincts should be elected in constituencies, but that voivodship activists should be included in the voivodship list of candidates and that this list should be voted on by the electorate in all the constituencies of the given voivodship. This proposal was supported by the PRON National Council and adopted by the State Council. It is proposed that 85 percent of voivodship people's councillors should be elected from the local electoral lists and 15 percent of them from the voivodship list.

The right to submit candidates belongs to the PZPR, the ZSL, the SD, the PAX Association, the Christian Social Association, and the Polish Catholic-Social Union.

Candidates can also be submitted by trade unions, the social and professional organizations of farmers, including the Rural Housewives' Union, the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, yough organizations, the League of Polish Women, and other mass organizations that operate in accordance with the law at one's place of work or residence. As a result of the discussion on the principles of the bill, the right to submit candidates was extended to the appropriate local cells of the PRON and to the self-government groups of the rural and urban population.

The system of putting forward candidates is a key feature of the new electoral law. The electoral law up to now has made it compulsory for candidates to have the approval of voters. Fundamental changes are being introduced in this sphere. The draft new electoral law envisages consultative meetings of voters organized by PRON in villages, housing districts, work premises, and among individual social circles. At these meetings candidates will be presented to the voters, who will be able to express support for some candidates, refuse support for others, and also ask an electoral college to withdraw a candidate and replace him by another. These new rules will guarantee the voters an influence on the list of candidates for people's councillors and will be an important feature of the democratization of the electoral law. Let us add that the terms of the draft electoral law will also directly affect the method of international consultation inside organizations entitled to put forward candidates for people's councillors. As a result there is a rule that says that the electoral college may enter those candidates who have gained the approval of the voters. The voter will select one of these during the voting.

As I have already said, the question whether electoral districts should have single seats or multiple seats and whether candidates should be listed in order of preference or in alphabetical order have been two of the most troublesome topics during the consultation. Each of these ideas has had its avid supporters and opponents, and many arguments have been put forward in favor of and against them. New solutions have been sought. Some of them were very shallow, such as the proposal that electoral colleges should decide on the order of listing candidates by drawing lots.

But during this discussion, which was often heated, a new concept in our electoral law took shape, expressed in the stance of the PRON National Council. The concept weighs up the pros and cons of multiple seat and single seat electoral districts. The draft law envisages that the number of seats in one electoral district should be from 3 to 6 (previously 7 to 9 councillors have been elected in a considerable number of districts). So the point right now is to establish a trend toward smaller electoral districts. Electoral colleges will present a joint list of candidates divided up into individual seats. Two candidates are meant to compete for every seat on a given list, and their names will be located on the list in the order determined by the electoral college. The adoption of this concept has also permitted the approval of numerous demands calling for the number of candidates to be double the number of seats, and has to a large extent settled differences in opinion as to the order of placing candidates on the list. Lists of candidates to primary level people's councils and to viovidship people's councils will be compiled according to the new principles.

The ballot papers will be similar in design to the electoral lists. Ballot papers will be divided into the same number of parts as the number of seats in a given electoral district. The names of two candidates will appear below every seat.

Thus, the voter will vote for one of two candidates competing for a given seat by leaving his name not crossed out. If the names of both candidates are not crossed out, the vote will go to the one whose name comes first.

Voivodship electoral lists would take a different shape, justified by the nature of these lists. For these lists are meant to contain the names of aktivists at voivodship level whose membership of the voivodship people's councils is essential and who have been canvassing in individual electoral districts so far. In these lists also, the number of candidates would be twice the number of seats. However, the names of the candidates would be placed on the lists in the order recommended by voivodship electoral colleges. Voting would take place on the basis of these lists in all electoral districts.

The voter will leave the names of the candidates for whom he is voting not crossed out. If he fails to cross any name out or if he crosses out a lesser number of candidates than the number of candidates appearing on a voivodship electoral list, his vote will go to the first three candidates on the list.

Voting will be conducted by electoral commissions. According to the draft, the State Council is to appoint a state electoral commission and voivodship electoral commission of persons recommended by the authorities who have signed the PRON declaration. Similarly, the presidiums of the voivodship people's councils are to appoint primary-level electoral commissions. However, district electoral commissions composed of voters will be appointed by the presidiums of primary-level people's councils. The draft electoral law sets out in detail the powers and tasks of electoral commissions at various levels, as well as a work schedule for them.

Voting is to take place at the premises of the district electoral commission from 0600 through 2000 hours without a break. This means that polling times are being shortened by 2 hours (up to now they have been 0600 through 2200 hours). Such a proposal has already been made and no reservations have been voiced about it. Voting space must be contained behind a screen at polling stations so that the voting secrecy may be guaranteed. Ballot papers will be placed inside envelopes and put into the urns.

In accordance with the tradition observed up to now, elections are considered valid if at least half of the electorate has taken part in a given electoral district. If not, new elections must be held within 2 weeks. Elections for voivodship people's councillors will be ordained by the State Council, and those for primary-level people's councillors will be ordained by the presidium of a voivodship people's council. New elections are only to be held once.

On the issue of an appeal against the validity of the elections, the draft adopted the principles of the assumptions in the second opinion, according to the results of the consultations. The elector may, therefore, protest against the election of a councillor or the validity of the election within a 7-day period following the announcement of the results if an offence against the election rules has been committed or if the electoral law regulations have been violated, as this could have had an important influence on the election results. The protest should be made to the State Electoral Commission which then completes the documentation and sends the matter to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court will examine the matter with the assistance of three judges and grant a hearing to the prosecutor and the interested parties. The Supreme Court's verdict is final.

Should the elections be invalidated by the Supreme Court, then the Council of State rules that repeat elections should be held within the next 14 days in the region in which the previous elections have been annulled.

The issue of regulating the principles behind the dismissal of the councillor by the electors was raised during the consultation on the law concerning the people's councils and regional self-governing body system. The proposals made were justified because the electoral law valid until then dealt with this issue too generally. The draft of the new electoral law introduces an essential substantiation. Electors may dismiss their councillor when he has flagrantly violated the dignity of his position or when he has betrayed their confidence. A proposal to dismiss a councillor may be made to the electors by an organization that has nominated him or by the correct regional PRON council. The electors themselves may also make such a proposal, but this needs the support of at least one-third of the electors of a given electoral constituency. Then the case is documented by the presidium of the given council and is presented by the presidium for examination at a session of the people's council. The resolution of the people's council concerning appeals to the electors for the dismissal of a councillor requires a two-thirds majority of at least half the total number of councillors. As soon as such a resolution is validated, then the proposal for the dismissal of the councillor is presented at electoral meetings in the given electoral constituency. If the majority of the electors taking part in the meetings support the dismissal of the councillor, then the people's council records the termination of the councillor's mandate. The point in drawing up these regulations was to ensure that the electors have a proper chance of dismissing a councillor, on the one hand, and to preserve an essestial safeguard for the councillor, on the other.

The electoral draft law carries into effect the principle that should a councillor's seat terminate, then the people's council will appoint a candidate from the same constituency to the vacant one if he has not lost the right to stand for election. According to the council's resolution, the candidate who has won the next largest number of votes is registered on the voivodship electoral list. The adopted principle is that if more than half the seats in the region are not taken when there is still more than 6 months left before the present term of office expires, then by-elections should be held.

The main idea behind the draft of the electoral law on people's councils is to use the electoral system to make the kind of deep-rooted changes that have been and are being made in our country. The feature that joins these changes together is the program of socialist renewal, the elimination of distortions, and the restoration of the rights and principles of the socialist system to all the areas of political, social, and economic affairs.

The electoral law is a political act and must in its very nature take political reality and political goals into consideration. The experiences that we will gain in the course of the practical application of this law will allow us to continue to improve our electoral laws in the future.

REPORTAGE ON WALESA'S LETTER TO JARUZELSKI

Press Review

LD021343 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Press Review]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen: In today's press review we shall devote our attention to one big article in today's DZIENNIK BALTYCKI.

[Different voice] Today's edition of DZIENNIK BALTYCKI has become the most enthusiastically read paper on the coast. The editorial team has published a letter from Lech Walesa dated 29 December 1983 that was addressed to Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski. The sender has published the letter in the Western mass media.

The author says in the letter: Mr General: I am writing to you because of my respect for the unfiorm you wear. I am writing to you because I do not believe that you are recommending the use of such appalling methods against me. I am writing to you because, ultimately, you are responsible for all that goes on here.

Subsequently Lech Walesa revealed his complaints, which he calls the persecution of his person. These include, among other things: high fines for traffic offenses that were not committed, taxes on cars, payment for the decoration on his flat, the issue of his remuneration in the union, foreign awards, and also the tape with his brother, Stanislaw, in Arlamow.

DZIENNIK BALTYCKI has also published an extensive reply from the Bureau for Complaints and Letters that was sent to Lech Walesa. It replies to all charges leveled in the letter. It quotes the exact situations in which the author of the letter committed traffic offenses and it shows the procedure of their settlement.

For example, driving a vehicle unsuitable for driving, without a valid driving license, speeding, nonobservance of the highway code signs. The fines given were normal. In the reply it is stated that the complaints cannot be justified but they show Walesa's double morality because during the period when he was chairman of Solidarity and condemned the privileges of the seventies in pulbic he approached the authorities with a request for the so-called erka [as heard, emergency vehicle] document, no longer in use, which exempted a person from traffic control. This document was then issued for Walesa. As for pressing for taxes for his car, the bureau explains that a Volkswagen van is at issue, which Walesa received as a gift from Weden through Monsignor Henryk Jankowski. This entails a legal obligation for the new owner to pay a certain tax. Tax proceedings are continuing in this case in the Treasury Chamber in Gdansk. On the other hand, Walesa's second car, a Fiat 125p, was bought with hard currency through the Polish Bank, thus no customs fees or tax payments apply and no one has demanded anything of the kind from the author of the letter.

Now the issue of the flat. In 1980 Lech Walesa received a flat created through joining and adapting three adjoining flats; thus he received a flat whose total floor surface amounted to 136 square meters. He had not been a member of the housing cooperative before. The flat is estimated to be worth more than Z620,000. They payment actually submitted by the tenant, Walesa, amounted to Z97,000, although the housing cooperative issued a bill, in connection with the adaptation of the flat, which amounted to Z112,000. At the same time, Walesa was exempted from the costs arising from his leaving the flat he occupied previously.

As far as his remuneration in the trade union was concerned, Lech Walesa stated in the letter that he had not received more than Z15,000. This cannot be confirmed in the documents, for they show that his full remuneration in the union was Z32,264. This amount was paid out to Walesa's wife during his internment. Referring to the size of the remuneration being received by Walesa at present, the bureau states in its reply that since 23 April and until the end of December the author of the letter worked 116 days in the shipyard, an equivalent of less than 4 months. And further, it is impossible for him to support the above-mentioned large flat, two cars, a secretary, a press spokesman, a domestic maid, bodyguards, and a large family, taking into account his remuneration and income.

At the same time, Lech Walesa has not declared any additional sources of income to the financial authorities. Everywhere in the world a common system of taxing on the basis of an analysis of a total of all forms of income is used. This procedure has not been applied toward the author of the letter, it is stated in the reply of the Bureau of the Council of Ministers. Further, the article being quoted here has discussed the issue of foreign awards, referring to the Western press which has listed the sums of money given to Walesa.

A great deal of space is devoted to the issue of the tape recorded in Arlamow of a talk between Walesa and his brother Stanislaw, which was partially made public on television and radio. Lech Walesa questions its authenticity. In the reply a detailed description of the examination of the tape was presented, the confirming statement by Stanislaw Walesa, and the fact that the content of the recording was presented to Walesa as evidence in the tax proceedings against him. I shall quote an excerpt here: The conversation with his brother had not been intended for publication, largely because of the vulgar language used, offensive attitude to the Polish Church hierarchy, and the inappropriate phrases about His Holiness John Paul II. However, after the public statement during the meeting with Deputy Premier Rakowski in the shipyard on the subject of his ownership of hard currency, it was decided to make public those excerpts concerning bank accounts and hard currency incomes from the West.

In conclusion, the reply issued by the Bureau of Complaints and Letters, which was signed by Zdzislaw Jurek, (?MA), says: It is not the purpose of this reply to comment on the political and moral content of the letter of the citizen in question, but only to determine whether the charges leveled in it are true.

And another quotation: In his letter to General Jaruzelski Lech Walesa said: The content of the letter is secret and intended for you personally. If there is no reaction I shall reveal the letter after 14 days. At present I shall only mention that I have sent a letter to you.

Referring to the above statement, the postscript of the bureau's reply includes the following statement: Before the elapsing of the legally agreed time, 1 month [as heard], and the arrival of a reply to the lodged complaint, the citizen made the copy of his letter available to Western press agencies and, through them, to radio stations there which, since Saturday, 29 January of this year, have been quoting its content extensively. In view of this, the Bureau of Complaints and Letters of the Council of Ministers has expressed its consent to publish it in Poland together with the text of the reply, which has been sent to the citizen in question within the legally suitable period, that is on 31 January.

The two texts in question have been published in today's DZIENNIK BALTYCKI.

## Office of Complaints Response

LD021955 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Interview with Zdzislaw Jurek of the Office of Complaints and Letters by unidentified reporter; date and place not specified -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Great interest has been aroused by the publication in DZIENNIK BALTYCKI of the letter from Lech Walesa to General Wojciech Jaruzelski and the reply given to it by the Office of Complaints and Letters of the Office of the Council of Ministers.

The letter is addressed to Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, and starts with the words, Mr General. The reply is signed -- for the Office of Complaints and Letters, Zdzislaw Jurek, B.A. This very Zdzislaw Jurek is here with us. How can you explain this kind of reply, and why did the Office of Complaints and Letters reply rather than Gen Jaruzelski in person?

[Jurek] The office is empowered to receive and deal with correspondence addressed to the chairman of the Council of Ministers. Such correspondence is directed by the office of the chairman of the Council of Ministers and sent directly to our office and we, in accordance with the regulations on complaints and administrative procedure, deal with this kind of matter. That is why Walesa's letter got to our office and was examined and dealt with in accordance with the procedures in force which concern such letters sent to our office.

[Reporter] At the end of Lech Welesa's letter we read the following: The content of this letter is confidential and addressed to you, sir, that is Gen Jaruzelski, in person. If there is no response to this letter within 14 days, I shall publish it. When was the letter sent, when did it get to your office, and why did the reply appear after 1 month?

[Jurek] Mr Walesa's letter was received by the office of the chairman of the Council of Ministers on January of this year and by the office of complaints on (?4) January. In accordance with the regulations of the administrative procedure code, there is a duty to deal with matters submitted by citizens as quickly as possible. However, if a given issue requires a detailed explanatory procedure, there is the possibility of examining such an issue and dealing with it over a month.

I must also add that the regulations even envisage a long deadline for replying to letters sent to the organs of state administration, a 2-month deadline. I do not know why Mr Walesa defined the deadline for considering his letter as being 14 days. It seems to be simply that this arises from his need for a reply to be given to him in such a short time instead of during that normally in force, as is defined by the [word indistinct] codes of administrative procedure.

We have kept this deadline. We tried to ensure that the issue would be considered and settled with the maximum of objectivity and precision; that the explanations should be full and comprehensive; and therefore -- well -- the period of considering this issue amounted to almost a whole month.

True, Mr Walesa stated in his letter that it had a confidential character; nonetheless, it cannot be treated the same as documents that are -- precisely -- confidential in nature. We are not in the habit of broadcasting correspondence arriving at the complaints bureau, but in this case, in a way that has no precedent, the letter was published. In connection with the fact that the commentaries of the Western radio stations were very unobjective and selective, the decision was made to inform the public in the country about the contents of the letter of the premier and to present the full explanations that were given in reply to this letter on 30 Janaury 1984 by the Office of Complaints and Letters.

[Reporter] Could you let the listeners into some of the behind-the-scenes aspects of the replies to the letter from Lech Walesa.

[Jurek] The letter from Mr Walesa contained a number of reproaches; allegedly, he was persecuted and treated in a singular way, a way that would affect his private interests, leading to a fight against him, underestimation and so forth.

We had to adopt an exhaustive approach to those and other charges contained in the letter. We have made broad explanations concerning the individual questions, so that all the elements of the letter were properly explained to Mr Walesa. Explanation proceedings have been carried out in various units and bodies qualified for the examination and settlement of the individual issues, and as requested by us these units have supplied us with indispensable information together with full documentation. On the basis of this collected information and documents received, we were able to prepare the reply that Mr Walesa received.

[Reporter] I believe that Mr Walesa's letter was not one that you have received in the recent period. How many letters reach the complaints office at the Office of the Council of Ministers?

[Jurek] Our office receives a very large amount of mail. Last year we received nearly 30,000 complaints, motions, applications, and letters from citizens. This gives an average of some 2,500 letters per month.

[Reporter] What is the procedure in dealing with these letters?

[Jurek] Every letter is properly analyzed by the office, and, depending on the problems it contains, is being dealt with. We do this in various ways. Some we send for examination to the relevant units. Or, when we consider it suitable, we carry out the explanation procedure and supply the answer, or we direct the manner in which the case should be dealt with.

[Reporter] Do you expect a reaction to this reply on the part of the author?

[Jurek] Of course, Mr Walesa can argue with the reply given to him by our office. If he brings up issues requiring our attention, we will undoubtedly supply an answer. We will endeavor to explain everything and to settle all issues related to Mr Walesa's doubts.

## Walesa's Response to Reply

LD021923 Hamburg DPA in German 1848 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 2 Feb (DPA) -- The Polish workers leader Lech Walesa intends to continue his peaceful fight for the ideas of the workers protest of August 1980 which led to the founding of the now-banned independent trade union Solidarity.

In a statement made by telephone from his flat in Gdansk on Thursday, he said, referring to the reply -- published in the media the same day -- from the office of the prime minister to Walesa's letter to the party and government leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski, that the authorities were trying to destroy the authority of the popular leaders by compromising them.

He was ready to make way for others at any time. But if the people called for him, he would obey the will of the people and no one could prevent him from doing so. The ideals of August 1980 did not mean a struggle for power or against the leadership, but they demanded that those governing respect those governed. He wanted to implement these ideals, not through illegality and violence, but by convincing people.

GUS COMMUNIQUE ON ECONOMIC DATA ISSUED 2 FEB

LD022152 Warsaw PAP in English 2027 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Warsaw 2 Feb -- A communique on the socio-economic situation in Poland in 1983 issued by the country's Main Statistical Office GUS here today says the previous year saw an increase in the national income produced, as compared with the slump recorded over 1979-82. The production of many goods, especially those from processing industries, was higher than in 1982, but the supply of some items designed for the domestic market was short of the demand.

Most crops and purchase rates in farming were higher than a year earlier. Plant production was higher than in 1982, while the number of farm animals, pigs in the first place, dropped. The purchase of livestock for slaughter was lower than the 1982 record.

Investment outlays went up compared to 1982.

Poland's exports and imports to and from both socialist and capitalist countries rose. At the same time, the share of turnover with the socialist countries expanded.

In the first half of 1983, with [words indistinct] the fall of the population's real incomes was arrested, while in the latter half of that year the incomes in question started to grow.

Supplies of [word indistinct] articles for the consumer market were sufficient to cover the amounts indicated on coupons. The supply of a whole range of non-rationed food products went up. The deliveries of non-food articles also rose but failed to satisfy the demand.

The year 1983 witnessed improvement in the efficiency of management. Working time was better utilized. An increase in the volume of production and in labour productivity was favoured by the continuation of the economic reform.

The value of socialized industry's production sold (calculated in constant sales prices) went up by 6.7 per cent compared with 1982, with the value of production in the [words indistinct] going up by 2.3 per cent, and in the processing industry -- by 7.1 percent. In small industry, production [word indistinct] rose by 7. [figure as received] per cent compared to 1979. Production [word indistinct] of the country's socialized industry was 10.3 per cent lower than in [word indistinct].

The tasks set in the 1983 Central Annual Plan [words indistinct] in 105.9 per cent.

With a 6.7 per cent rise in overall production, the production of goods (?designed for) the consumer market (?went up by) some 4 per cent.

A production rise markedly higher than the average was recorded in the [words indistinct] ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, precision and electrical engineering, chemical industry, whiteware production, timber, leather, and printing industries.

A drop in production [word indistinct] in the fodder-making and wastes utilization industries.

The value of overall farm production (calculated in constant 1982 prices) was up 3.6 per cent in 1983, with the plant production rising by 6.0 per cent. Grain crops totalled 22.1 million tonnes and were 4.4 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Potato crops reached 34.5 million tonnes, 7.9 per cent more than in 1982. The crop of oil plants amounted to 6 -million tonnes, 27.5 per cent up the -82 record [passage indistinct]

SEJM COMMISSION APPROVES BILL ON EXTENDING TERM

LD022339 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] The draft constitutional bill on prolonging the term of office of the Sejm, and the draft bill on the electoral regulations to the people's councils, have been examined by the extraordinary commission of the house set up precisely for this purpose. The commission has approved, without amendments, the draft constitutional bill that declares that the term of office of the Sejm elected on the 23rd of March 1980 is being prolonged, and that the date of the ending of the term of office will be established by the Sejm on the basis of the bill not later than by the end of the current year. The commission has approved the draft electoral regulations after introducing amendments.

HEAD OF LENIN SHIPYARD TRADE UNION INTERVIEWED

LD021748 Warsaw PAP in English 1423 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Warsaw 2 Feb -- In an interview with a reporter of the daily RZECZPOSPOLITA, chairman of the board of Gdansk's Lenin Shipyard trade union Krzysztof Skibicki denied opinions that his shipyard had only "a paper union because workers -- formerly too emotionally engaged in the Solidarnosc union -- are unwilling to join."

"Many various opinions fail to survive confrontation with facts, and this is one of them," he said. "Our union is far smaller than trade unions from before August 1980 or the Solidarnosc union, but it already has 2,130 members among the 13,000 or so employees. An overwhelming majority of the 2,130 members are blue-collar workers, and retirees are few. Almost every day somebody is joining our ranks, despite that, unlike the hostile propaganda has it, we do not promise sausages nor give other goods to anyone."

Asked whether the trade union movement in Poland has an influence on government policies and practice so that it can protect workers interests, Krzysztof Skibicki said: "On the theoretical side, conditions (for this) have been secured and have been created by the law. In practice, it depends. But it has been only a year (since the new trade unions came into being.) Still, this depends to a large extent on the trade unions themselves: on whether they can act unanimously, create competent representation for negotiations on basic issues with top-level authorities, and on whether they would use convincing arguments."

POGGI TO DISCUSS POLISH-VATICAN CONCORDAT

PM021227 Paris LE FIGARO in French 1 Feb 84 p 3

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Toward a Poland-Vatican Agreement?"]

[Text] Warsaw -- I have learned from a reliable source that Cardinal Luigi Poggi, head of the Vatican working group responsible for relations with Poland, will arrive in Warsaw on Saturday. The purpose of his mission is to study the possibilities of opening negotiations leading to the conclusion of a concordat or treaty between the Holy See and Poland.

It will be remembered that Foreign Minister Olszowski advocated the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Vatican last year. Last month the communique issued after the meeting between General Jaruzelski and Primate Glemp mentioned the need to pursue the normalization of relations between the papacy and Warsaw, but on Friday the Episcopate conference specified that that normalization, and the normalization of relations between Church and state in the country itself, ought to be based on "lasting legal foundations." That was a reminder of the demand for a statute for the Church and a concordat between the Holy See and the People's Republic of Poland. Moreover, according to the latest news there seems to be a move toward negotiating a single concordat that would include guarantees of the Church's legal status in the country.

At all events Cardinal Poggi's arrival confirms that relations between state and Church and between the Vatican and Warsaw are developing favorably. Moreover, there is other evidence of that. The text of the bill on the foundations, which ought to make possible the creation of a state-backed fund to help family farms, has just been published. The Sejm will examine it in around 10 days. It aims to harmonize the founder's autonomy of action with the control exercised by the monitoring minister, who has the job of approving the foundation's rules and monitoring its management.

The current negoations relate to those rules.

This week an Episcopate delegation including in particular Under Secretary Father Orszulik is flying to the United States and Canada to obtain the necessary funds ($8 million in an initial phase and $500 million subsequently). In addition the Church is taking part, amid the greatest secrecy, in the talks aimed at facilitating the release of the Solidarity and Social Self-Defense Committee "eleven." It is too early to talk about them: The aim is first to secure from the government the release of the "eleven" and, second, to make those involved agree subsequently to take no part in opposition activities against the government. A prominent member of the Episcopate was willing to tell me on this subject: "Our task is not easy, either with the government or with those concerned. Moreover, the latter includes several non-Catholics, who are not particularly prepared to listen to the Church's advice."

"Committed" Priests

Nonetheless, these reasonably good relations do not prevent areas of tension between Church and state. One of them is the arrest of Mr Bednarkiewicz, the lawyer acting for the mother of the young man murdered in May 1983. In this connection, I am in a position to reveal that Cardinal Glemp, primate of Poland, has sent a letter to General Jaruzelski appealing on behalf of the lawyer, who is, moreover, a member of his consultative committee.

Friction is also being caused by the government's action toward "committed" priests who are close to the opposition, wuch as Father Popieluszko. In this respect the hierarchy's attitude can be summarized in a few points: 1 -- an effort to urge the priests in question to show moderation; 2 -- a desire to make the government understand that the clergy's political commitment is no less harmful when it comes to the progovernment priests of Caritas than when it concerns those on the other side, and that it should thus set its own house in order before hoping to see the Episcopate becoming more involved; 3 -- the assertion that moral judgments made on the Polish situation do not constitute political commitments.

Nonetheless, it is of course necessary to keep a sense of proportion and, as an important member of the Episcopate explained to me: "It is ridiculous to exaggerate the importance of cases like that of Father Popieluszko. They are, of course, regrettable, but it can in no circumstances deflect us from the need to normalize relations between the Church and the state."

GROMYKO, OPREA ADDRESS FRIENDSHIP MEETING

Gromyko Speech

AU021432 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Feb 84 p 5

[Excerpts] On the morning of 31 January, the USSR party-government delegation led by Comrade A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union, visited the "23 August" works, one of our country's largest machine-building plants.

A meeting devoted to Romanian-Soviet friendship was held at the plant club.

Taking the floor, Comrade A.A. Gromyko stated that the Soviet party-government delegation is pleased to be meeting with the working people of the "23 August" machine-building plant, one of the largest and most beautiful enterprises of Socialist Romania.

On behalf of Yu.V. Andropov, the speaker then conveyed to those present, to the Communists and all working people in the Socialist Republic of Romania fraternal greetings and wishes for new successes in their life and work.

The speaker then said: The meetings and talks that the Soviet party-government delegation is having these days with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and with other members of your country's leadership have afforded us an opportunity to again evaluate achievements in various areas of Romanian-Soviet cooperation, and to examine various specific questions concerning the further development of this cooperation. During the present visit, we are also giving due attention to exchanges of views on certain topical issues of the current international situation.

Highlighting the experience gained in the course of the development of our bilateral cooperation, Comrade A.A. Gromyko reviewed the evolution of Romanian-Soviet relations, stating: In a few days, it will be 36 years since the signing of the first Soviet-Romanian Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. Born in the difficult postwar years, the treaty played a historic role in establishing between our countries a new type of relations based on the principles of socialist internationalism. The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance signed between the Soviet Union and Romania in 1970 was a direct continuation and development of the first treaty.

Today our cooperation is developing continuously and in the most varied areas -- political, economic, cultural, and scientific. We are in favor of further strengthening this cooperation.

Stressing the importance of cooperation within CEMA, the speaker pointed out that this contributes to the implementation of the economic strategy of the CEMA member-states, in the interests of each one of them separately and of the socialist countries in general.

A.A. Gromyko then spoke about the activities and interests of the Soviet people in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of the party Central Committee plenums.

From the very first few days of the new year, the speaker said, the workers class and the working people of the Soviet Union have been engaged in socialist competition to fulfill and exceed the plan.

Preparations for the forthcoming elections for the USSR Supreme Soviet, scheduled for this coming March, have created a great upsurge in the political activities and in the work of the masses.

Simultaneously with fulfilling current tasks, we are working to improve the economic mechanism and to implement our great programs for long-term socioeconomic development such as food, energy, and other programs.

All this requires the mobilization of the enormous creative potential of our social system, further development of socialist democracy, and continuous promotion of the working people's initiative.

The Soviet working people are convinced that they can fulfill the tasks given to them by the Communist Party. We are resolutely advancing along our path. We are and will be advancing.

Of course, we all understand that peace is the most important condition for our creative work. The problem of preserving it is particularly acute now due to serious complications in the international situation and the increased danger of war.

The speaker added: The deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe has led to a sharp deterioration in the political climate and to a heightened level of military confrontation, and not just in Europe. It can be stated that the U.S. Administration has torpedoed the Geneva negotiations, which were aimed at limiting and substantially reducing nuclear arms. Responsibility for this falls completely on the governments of those NATO states on whose territory Pershing II and cruise missiles are being deployed. Following Washington's policies, they are acting against the will of their own peoples. It is to be expected that when the time comes, these people will call to account the politicians and circles responsible for this.

After referring to the USSR's countermeasures, A.A. Gromyko said: The Soviet Union continues to advocate solving the problem of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe, as well as that of nuclear arms in general, on a constructive and mutually acceptable basis and in strict accordance with the principle of equality and equal security. We will seize on any real chance for achieving agreement on precisely such a basis. The Soviet Union is prepared to settle the problem of nuclear arms in Europe on an equal basis. As Yu.V. Andropov recently stated in his replies to the PRAVDA questions, "one thing is required for that: The United States and NATO must display, before it is too late, readiness to return to the situation that existed before the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles. We place this issue before the United States and NATO because we wish to avoid another spiral in the arms race, this time on a new and even more dangerous level, which would increase tension and instability in Europe."

We will judge the sincerity of the U.S. and NATO intentions concerning dialogue with us on this and other problems by their actual actions.

Currently, Washington pretends only now to have discovered for the first time our readiness for dialogue and negotiations. However, we have always been in favor of negotiations and of devising peaceful solutions to disputes and particularly to the most acute among them, such as those concerning nuclear arms. The Soviet Union has always emphasized that what is needed is not the appearance of dialogue and negotiations, not deception, but honest dialogue and negotiations. Therefore, the speaker added, Yuriy Valdimirovich Andropov in his replies called attention to the need for a serious dialogue between the USSR and the United States. For that, Washington must change its policies and, instead of following the course of confrontation and force, must follow a course of understanding, consideration for mutual interests, and peace.

As before, the Soviet leadership is convinced that there are possibilities for seriously examining and for solving international problems, however grave or complex they may be. What is essential is that the other side, too, should approach them with due responsibility.

The Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe is providing a broad field for states to show good will in the interests of consolidating European and international peace. The Soviet Union and its allies made important proposals at the conference. They are well known.

If, as we proposed, the big Western nuclear powers would pledge not to be the first ones to use nuclear arms, and if the NATO states would respond to the Warsaw Pact initiative not to employ military power in general against each other, the degree of confidence and security in Europe and even in the entire world would substantially increase.

Similarly, in order to develop the respective provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, the Soviet Union is prepared to work out additional confidence measures in the military sphere, measures that would be more significant in their nature and far more extensive in their scope.

The success of the Stockholm conference can be ensured if all the participants act upon objective bases. Attempts to deliberately raise unacceptable demands and to obtain any kind of unilateral advantages can only hinder the proceedings and will of course meet with firm objections on our side.

The speaker then said: Reliance on force and rhetoric cannot make the world genuinely more secure. What is needed is a political change of substance, a change from the policy of militarism and aggression to a policy of international peace and cooperation. We expect such a change of course from the United States and their NATO allies. As far as we are concerned, as Yu.V. Andropov said, we will respond accordingly.

A.A. Gromyko stated that the principled foreign policy line of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries is governed by their permanent concern for peace, for averting the danger of war, and for mankind's bright future.

On behalf of the Soviet party-government delegation, the speaker expressed at the end of his speech profound satisfaction with their visit to the plant and the meeting with its workers. A.A. Gromyko said: We wish all those present and your entire collective new successes in your work, well-being, and happiness.

## Oprea Speech

AU021216 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Feb 84 p 5

[Excerpts] On the morning of 31 January the USSR party and governmental delegation led by Comrade A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union, visited the "23 August" works in Bucharest, one of our country's largest machine-building plants.

A meeting devoted to Romanian-Soviet friendship was held at the plant club.

Taking the floor, Comrade Gheorghe Oprea warmly greeted the guests and, on behalf of the RCP and of the government, conveyed to the Communists and peoples of the friendly Soviet Union best wishes for success in building the socialist society and in the socio-economic development of the Soviet Union. He then said: The visit to our country of a Soviet delegation, at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and its meeting and talks with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, constitute a fresh expression of our friendship and multifaceted cooperation. This meeting that we are attending together and the reception that you were given, esteemed comrades, by the industrious and great workers collective of this major Bucharest plant reflect the feelings of friendship between our parties, countries, and peoples.

The relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the CPSU, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Soviet Union, and between the Romanian and Soviet peoples are based on old traditions of good-neighborliness and mutual assistance, and of common struggle for freedom and progress and for socialism and peace in the world.

The victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation -- which will live forever in the consciousness of the Romanian people -- created conditions for developing Romanian-Soviet friendship, solidarity, and cooperation at a new and higher level. Over the years this friendship and cooperation intensified continuously, at many levels, in political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural, and other areas, in the common interests of our countries and peoples, and of the general cause of socalism and peace.

The speaker then added: The relations of close cooperation between Romania and the Soviet Union are based on a community of social systems, on common goals and basic aspirations, and on the sound principles of solidarity, full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, and mutual comradely assistance. These principles are given a prominent place in the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Soviet Union and in the declaration concerning the continuous development of cooperation and friendship between the RCP and the CPSU and between Romania and the Soviet Union.

We note with satisfaction that bilateral economic cooperation is proceeding with good results, the USSR being Romania's major commercial partner. On the basis of full equality and mutual advantage, our countries are cooperating in building economic projects both in Romania and in the Soviet Union. Cultural, artistic, and tourist exchanges have expanded, and cooperation in other areas of joint interest has intensified.

The RCP and all our people highly appreciate the successes obtained by the Soviet working people, led by the CPSU, in continuously developing the economy, culture, science, and technology and in ensuring an increasingly higher material and cultural living standard. We want to take this opportunity to convey to the Soviet peoples warm congratulations, on behalf of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and of the Romanian Government and people, as well as wishes for new and ever greater victories in buiding communism.

After stressing that the Romanian people, closely united around the party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, are intensively working to fulfill the tasks established by the 12th RCP Congress and the national conference of December 1982, the speaker said: Currently, our people are working to meet the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation and the 13th party congress with increasingly noteworthy successes in all areas of activity.

Fully in accordance with the decisions of the 12th congress and of the national conference, the speaker stated, Romania is resolutely endeavoring to ease international tension and to achieve disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, to settle mankind's major problems exclusively through negotiations, and to resume the policy of detente and respect for the independence of all nations.

The RCP and the Socialist Republic of Romania have always focused their efforts on continuously developing their relations of friendship and multifaceted cooperation with all the socialist countries, and primarily with the neighborly socialist countries. Along this line, we give primary attention to developing relations with our great neighbor, the Soviet Union, and with the CPSU. Romania actively participates in developing bilateral cooperation with the socialist countries, at the same time promoting many-sided relations with CEMA. Our country is developing its cooperation with all the Warsaw Pact states and with the other socialist countries. We believe that strengthening the unity of the socialist countries and developing a new type of relations among them are of a great political significance in the current complex international conditions, and can enhance the international prestige of the socialist countries and increase their influence and that of socialism in general.

We also pay special attention to strengthening and deepening our cooperation with the developing and nonaligned countries and, in a spirit of peaceful coexistence, we are acting to expand our relations with all the states in the world, regardless of social system.

In its relations with other states Romania is consistently governed by the principles of equality, respect for independence and sovereignty, and noninterference in internal affairs.

As a European country, Romania is striving to make a full contribution to strengthening cooperation, security, and peace on the continent, to halting the arms race and primarily the nuclear arms race, and to the resumption of the Geneva negotiations with a view to completely removing intermediate-range missiles and the other nuclear weapons and adopting genuine disarmament measures, and thus forging a united Europe, a continent of cooperation and peace free of nuclear arms.

Our country resolutely advocates that all interstate problems should be settled exclusively through negotiations and that the use and threat of force should be resolutely eschewed.

Our country strives to contribute to overcoming the serious international situation, resuming the policy of peace and security, and achieving extensive international cooperation.

Currently, the fundamental international problem is to halt the recent escalation of the nuclear arms race. As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed, "There are signs that people are beginning to understand that this dangerous trend of events must be stopped. The Stockholm conference on confidence and disarmament has occasioned certain contacts and has created certain conditions for steps to overcome the existing serious situation. However, we must be fully aware of the fact that the situation remains serious; the nuclear arms race continues, as does the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range missiles and the implementation of the countermeasures announced by the Soviet Union. In these conditions it can in fact be stated that the situation continues to deteriorate and that the danger of nuclear war continues to increase, a war which, according to all responsible scientists, will destroy life itself on our planet."

Romania will further resolutely endeavor to halt this particular dangerous course toward nuclear catastrophe, to ensure peace, to peacefully settle all conflicts in the Middle East, Asia, Africa, Central America, and other areas, to eliminate underdevelopment and establish a new world economic order, to consolidate the role of the United Nations, and to develop cooperation among all the states in the world.

The RCP is acting to strengthen its ties and solidarity with communist and workers movements, socialist and social-democratic parties, with all democratic parties and forces, and with all organizations that speak out for an international policy of peace and cooperation.

In concluding, the speaker said: I want to express the conviction that the current visit to our country by a Soviet party-governmental delegation and its talks with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, will contribute to further developing the friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the RCP and the CPSU and between Romania and the Soviet Union, for the benefit of our peoples and the cause of socialism, the unity and cooperation among the socialist countries, and the unity of all democratic, progressive, and anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for peace, freedom, and independence.

## FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CANADIAN LEADER'S VISIT

### Official Talks Concluded

AU021140 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Official talks ended at the State Council Palace this morning between President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre-Elliott Trudeau. In their last round of talks, the Romanian head of state and the Canadian premier continued to examine major international issues and exchanged views on the current stage and the prospects of Romanian-Canadian relations.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Pierre-Elliott Trudeau stressed with satisfaction the fact that Romanian-Canadian relations have expanded and developed in recent years, and highlighted in particular the progress made in economic and scientific-technical cooperation. They expressed the desire to capitalize broadly on available opportunities with a view to further developing these relations on the basis of the principles of full equality and mutual advantage.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Pierre-Elliott Trudeau reasserted Romania's and Canada's desire to closely cooperate at both a bilateral level and in the international arena and to contribute through joint efforts to solving mankind's complex problems and to the triumph of reason and the policy of detente, disarmament, and peace.

The Romanian head of state and the Canadian prime minister highlighted with satisfaction the particularly constructive character of the visit and the talks held in the past 2 days, and expressed their confidence that they will mark an important moment in the development of the good Romanian-Canadian relations. President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Pierre-Elliott Trudeau agreed to continue the Romanian-Canadian summit dialogue and stressed its great significance for both expanding bilateral cooperation and for international developments.

A communique was adopted on the visit and on its results. The communique will be published.

After the end of talks, Canadian Prime Minister Pierre-Elliott Trudeau gave a press conference at which he answered questions put by Romanian and foreign journalists.

Trudeau Press Conference

AU021942 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/2/1984 -- During a press conference held on Thursday, February 2, before his departure from Romania -- a press conference attended by Romanian and Canadian journalists, press correspondents accredited in Bucharest, special envoys of international news agencies -- the prime minister of Canada, Pierre-Elliott Trudeau, pointed to the positive results of his two-day visit paid upon President Nicolae Ceausescu's invitation.

Referring to his talks with the Romanian head of state, when they approached major aspects of the international life, the Canadian prime minister highlighted the similarity of the viewpoints expressed as to the fundamental problems of the contemporary world. Pointing out that the two sides' opinions on the importance of political leaders' involvement in the actions for peace were convergent, the Canadian prime minister showed that the need had been brought to the fore for the political leaders of all states to commit themselves to the search for solutions of maintaining peace, as all people were to suffer in the case of a devastating nuclear war.

The Canadian prime minister also showed that as concerned other international problems, such as the North-South dialogue, the importance of examining the gaps between developing and developed countries and the attempts at bridging those gaps he had noted that the Romanian and Canadian sides shared similar position. He said that the Romanian president's opinion on the universal character of the United Nations was also a problem on which the two countries' viewpoints were similar. In general, he said, there is a fair amount of similarity between the targets pursued by Romania and by Canada in those fields.

Pointing out that there were favourable prospects for continuing and deepening the Romanian-Canadian dialogue, Trudeau showed that like contacts were very useful, especially at present when the Soviet-American talks had been interrupted. Expressing his hope that the Stockholm conference might lead to a resumption of the Vienna talks on the reduction of forces in central Europe, the Canadian prime minister said that while waiting for the superpowers to meet again, everything that can and must be done should be done. He said President Ceausescu made a tangible proposal in connection with the medium-range missiles and that they discussed about it. "We both feel at some point that the superpowers will discuss and find ways to reduce the number of Euro-missiles on both sides", he said, adding that they both had declared for the participation of the political leaders of the medium-sized countries and of the states which are not superpowers in the effort for finding peace, as a nuclear war would involve all peoples.

Referring to other similarities and points of convergence in the two countries' positions, Prime Minister Trudeau said there were many other problems on which the two sides had agreed and, in that context, pointed to the fact that the Romanian stance on the need for a resumption of the Geneva talks, as well as on the states' commitment was similar to his country's position.

He said that Romania's president had been previously invited to visit Canada and that he had renewed that invitation, adding that the talks they conducted would continue.

In connection with Romania's proposal for a meeting of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO states, the distinguished Canadian guest said that they were open to dialogue between the members of opposed military and political alliances and, in that respect, he said he agreed to the spirit inspiring President Ceausescu's proposal. He opined that the exchange of views between countries belonging to different military and political alliances was highly important, as negotiations are the best alternative to conflict. He said that was why the Stockholm conference was held at a foreign ministers' level so that the NATO and Warsaw Treaty countries, as well as the neutral and non-aligned countries could attend it and engage in political dialogue. He said that in that respect political meetings were proposed in connection with the meeting on the reduction of forces in Vienna. Therefore, he said, similarities exist between the two countries' viewpoints. He also pointed out that the contacts between the countries in the two blocs were important and that they intended to continue them. He once again pointed out that there was receptivity to the dialogue between the members of the military and political alliances and that he agreed to the spirit inspiring President Ceausescu's proposal.

In conclusion, the Canadian prime minister showed that his dialogue and exchange of opinions with President Nicolae Ceausescu were constructive.

### Dascalescu Sees Off Trudeau

AU021412 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] The visit paid to our country by Canadian Prime Minister Pierre-Elliott Trudeau, at the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, concluded this afternoon. The Canadian Prime Minister was accompanied on this visit by aides, experts, and other officials.

At Otopeni Airport, adorned with the flags of Romania and Canada, the guest was seen off by Comrades Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Romanian Government, Gheorghe Radulescu, vice president of the State Council, Gheorghe Petrescu, deputy prime minister of the government, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, members of the government, and other officials.

A military guard presented arms. The national anthems of Canada and Romania were played.

### CEAUSESCU, EGYPT'S MUBARAK EXCHANGE MESSAGES

AU021532 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 31 Jan 84 p 6

[Text] An exchange of messages took place between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on expanding bilateral relations and the cooperation between the two states at the international level, particularly in connection with developments in the Middle East.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SPILJAK VISIT TO U.S.

Toasts Bush

LD021219 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0658 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Washington, 2 Feb (TANJUG) -- U.S. Vice President George Bush last night gave a formal dinner in the Franklin Roosevelt Hall in the State Department in honor of Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, who arrived on an official working visit to the United States the day before yesterday.

Expressing gratitude for the welcome, Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, recalled that the talks with President Reagan confirmed the value of Yugoslav-U.S. experience. In this connection he noted that Yugoslav-U.S. cooperation is growing broader and more diverse every year, both in the economic and scientific-technical spheres, in culture, and in communications between people.

"The U.S. Government's support for the measures in the Yugoslav long-term economic stabilization program," Mika Spiljak stressed, "for our part also confirms our trust in the prospects of Yugoslav-U.S. cooperation."

The president of the SFRY Presidency went on in his toast to stress that Yugoslavia values the resolve of the U.S. Government to prevent activity on its territory by hostile groups and individuals aimed not only against Yugoslavia but against good Yugoslav-U.S. relations.

Turning then to the development of the situation in the world, President of the SFRY Presidency Spiljak said the gulf of mistrust in international life continues to widen. The arms race is unfolding with new force. Peace is being put to the test more frequently. The shameful balance of conflicts and crises, the use of force and pressures and interference are all growing, a fact which narrows the scope for stable, unhindered development of countries and nations. However, despite all the political, ideological, economic, and other barriers dividing it, the world is united on one thing: the profound concern over the situation in which international relations find themselves.

"Finding in the policy of nonalignment a support for its independence and progress," President Spiljak said, "Yugoslavia, as a European, socialist, and developing country, advocates the broadest possible equal and peace-loving cooperation among all countries."

Having emphasized that the development of relations in Europe is receiving particular attention, Spiljak said the conference in Stockholm is especially important in that respect and that it represents a vital dimension in the process begun in Helsinki.

President Spiljak also pointed to the dangers presented by the existing crisis spots, which stretch from the Middle East to South America. In this connection he stressed that Yugoslavia favors solving all crises through peaceful means and with full respect for the national interests of the countries and nations which they directed affect.

Turning to the serious situation in international economic relations, the president of the SFRY Presidency said that the failure to resolve the major problems in this sphere affects the developing countries most of all.

The indebtedness of the developing countries is one of the dominant problems in the world today. The approach to solving these issues must therefore be comprehensive. The key to resolving these matters lies, in Yugoslavia's view, in creating conditions for the expansion and development of the developing countries' economies and in easing their financial burden, as well as increasing trade without protectionist obstacles.

Spiljak then said that the United State's opportunities for influencing the positive development of international relations, both political and economic, are enormous. The Soviet Union, another great power, also has these opportunities.

"We are convinced," the president of the SFRY Presidency said, winding up his speech, "that even an initial attempt at peacefully resolving some of the pressing international problems, on the basis of the UN Charter principles and within the framework of the UN, would contribute to an improvement of the overall atmosphere in the world and make possible further progress towards peace, security, and general welfare."

Meets Trade Envoy Brock

LD021725 Zabreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Excerpts] The event attracting the greatest attention today is the continuation of the official working visit by Mika Spiljak, president of the Yugoslav Presidency, to the United States.

We have just received a report on this from the Washington correspondent for Yugoslav radio and TV, Goran Milic:

[Milic] It is difficult even to list everything that has happened in Washington since this morning within the framework of the visit by Mika Spiljak, president of the Presidency, to the United States. Since 0800 this morning Mika Spiljak has been with William Brock, president Reagan's special envoy for foreign trade. Commodity exchange between Yugoslavia and the United States last year amounted to $1 billion, which marked a fall in relation to the preceding period. The Yugoslav deficit has fallen somewhat: It has gone down to $300 million. However, our country's stand is not that the deficit should be reduced by a reduction of commodity exchange but, on the contrary, by an increase thereof, through diversification of trade and inclusion of new products. Following his meeting with Brock, Mika Spiljak goes to Congress where he will talk to a group of members of the Foreign Affairs Committee. He will then have important talks with Vice President George Bush in the West Wing of the White House.

In the meantime Zvone Dragan, a member of our delegation, will sign an agreement between the two countries on tourism. [words indistinct] Concrete packages, that stress is laid on the intention, resolve and goodwill to stimulate the flow of tourists and travellers in both countries.

Meanwhile, the fact that the two countries are hosts to the Olympic games -- winter and summer -- is surrounding Spiljak's visit with even greater publicity than would be the case in normal circumstances. The most popular morning TV program, "Good Morning America!" carried [word indistinct] live from Sarajevo and this was yet another opportunity to stress the good and stable relations between Yugoslavia and United States and to mention this presidential visit. These Washington-Belgrade relations have a constant feature, Ronald Reagan said in the presence of Spiljak yesterday. America vigorously supports Yugoslav independence, unity and territorial integrity, and respects Yugoslavia's nonaligned orientation.

## Holds Talks With Bush

LD022147 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1917 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Washington, 2 Feb (TANJUG) -- The intensive talks which Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, began yesterday with his meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, were resumed at the White House today with Vice President George Bush, who last night gave a formal dinner for the distinguished guest from Yugoslavia.

Taking part in the talks, in addition to Spiljak, were delegation members Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affiars; Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Mico Rakic, Yugoslav ambassador in Washington; Zivojin Jazic, adviser to the President of the SFRY Presidency; and Dusan Marinkovic, departmental head at the Federal Foreign Affairs Secretariat.

Today's talks, as during yesterday's meeting with Reagan, stressed the continuity not only of holding such meetings and consultations at the highest level -- started at the time of President Tito's meetings with former U.S. presidents -- but also the continuity of developing further relations, assessed as being good, on the earlier established principles of equality, mutual respect, noninterference and consideration for mutual differences.

In the part of the talks on international issues, in which President Spiljak laid particular emphasis on the significance of relaxing international tension and holding a dialogue between East and West, Vice President Bush stressed that President Reagan is truly resolute in his attitude that the disrupted dialogue with Moscow should be resumed and that the broken-off negotiations on nuclear arms should be resumed as soon as possible.

During the talks they also referred to bilateral cooperation, and both sides stressed their interest in the most comprehensive cooperation possible in the economic sphere.

In this context, Vice President Bush made a positive assessment of the trends of the Yugoslav stabilization programs, and stressed America's readiness to endorse and help these programs.

Just before the talks with Vice President Bush, President Spiljak and members of his entourage had a meeting on Capitol Hill with members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives.

In these talks, host Tom Lantos, Democrat from California, stressed that the policy of good relations with Yugoslavia enjoys the support of both American parties -- the Republicans and the Democrats -- and that therefore the policy does not depend on which administration is in power.

In the part of the talks on bilateral relations, the U.S. Congressmen were particularly interested in the implementation of Yugoslavia's economic stabilization program and in the way the United States can help these measures.

Following these two meetings, President Spiljak received at his residence in the Hotel Sheraton, Malcolm Baldrige, U.S. secretary of commerce, with whom he talked about the possibilities of further expanding trade cooperation between the two countries, both in the sphere of commodity exchange as well as in strengthening technological and industrial cooperation.

## Meets McNamar, Congressmen

AU030854 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] On the second day of his official and working visit to the United States, Mika Spiljak, president of the Yugoslavia's Presidency, had several meetings and talks in Washington with members of the U.S. Administration and other high officials. Our reporter Aleksandar Vlajkovic reports from Washington:

Today our delegation again visited the White House and Vice President George Bush was its host there. Bilateral relations and the international situation were discussed. On this occasion, too, Bush conveyed the views of the American Government on greater efforts for peace and its disposition in favor of negotiations with the Soviet Union on nuclear disarmament.

The policy of good relations between the United States and Yugoslavia is not the policy of a party but the orientation of the American people, Congressman Lantos pointed out in his talks with the Yugoslav delegation, which today also met a group of congressmen, including Fascell, and Gibbons, chairman of the Committee for Commerce. McNamar, U.S. deputy secretary of the Treasury, showed understanding for our financial situation and views were exchanged with him about the proposal for financial credit cooperation with the United States. Secretary of Commerce Baldrige expressed the readiness of the American Government to promote economic cooperation as well as expectations that the general list of preferred goods exempting a number of our products from import duties would be extended.

At the meeting with Senator Percy, it was pointed out that communication between the highest democratic institutions contribute to a better mutual acquaintance and that this communication has enriched the American-Yugoslav relations as a whole in many respects.

Today, an agreement between the two countries on cooperation in tourism was also signed. The agreement provides for an expansion of tourist and business travels as well for simplifying the formalities in passenger and border traffic. Vice President Zvonc Dragan signed the agreement on behalf of our government and Secretary of Commerce Baldrige signed it on behalf of the American side.

Let us also add that the American public has given wide publicity to the visit of the Yugoslav delegation. Tonight the Yugoslav delegation will fly to Los Angeles.

## Visits Los Angeles

LD031038 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0912 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Los Angeles, February 3 (TANJUG) -- President of the Yugoslav State Presidency Mika Spiljak, now on a four-day visit to the United States, arrived here by a special presidential plane yesterday evening (Thursday).

On board the plane, Spiljak was accompanied by Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov.

On arrival, Spiljak met with members of the organizing committee for the Los Angeles Olympic Summer games in this residence, Hotel Baltimore. Cooperation between this city and Sarajevo, the host to the 14th Olympic Winter Games was discussed during the meeting.

The programme of the senior Yugoslav visitor's activities today (Friday) includes a visit to the Los Angeles Town Hall, a lecture at the Institute for International Relations and a tour of Olympic facilities.

President Spiljak will lecture on Yugoslavia's international position and non-aligned policy. Sixty-eight heads of state or government, including president Tito, have spoken from the rostrum of the institute to date.

Before leaving for Los Angeles Spiljak was entertained to luncheon by the members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee led by Committee Chairman Charles Percy.

The senators expressed speical interest in Yugoslavia's views on the state of East-West relations, activities of non-aligned countries and the country's efforts to overcome its economic problems.

Spiljak yesterday has separate talks, among others, with Vice President George Bush and congressmen.

On the first day of his stay in Washington he met President Ronald Reagan.

Talks Reviewed

AU021954 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Excerpt] This morning, Mika Spiljak, president of Yugoslavia's Presidency, who is on an official and working visit to the United States, continued his talks with the highest American officials.

President Spiljak held talks with William Brock, President Reagan's special representative for foreign trade affairs. Problems of economic cooperation and further promotion of economic relations between the two countries were discussed.

Afterwards, Mika Spiljak visited the House of Representatives of the American Congress where he met with members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. President Spiljak then drove to the White House, where he resumed talks with Vice President George Bush. TANJUG's correspondent Borislav Lalic reports from Washington:

The intensive talks that Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, opened yesterday at his meeting with President Reagan were continued today at the White House with Vice President George Bush, who gave a formal dinner in honor of the high visitor from Yugoslavia last night.

Today, at the conclusion of the second day of President Spiljak's official and working visit to Washington, if we were to sum up the talks held so far, we would have to point out two things which both sides have emphasized: The relations between the two countries are good; the present visit not only marks a continuity of meetings at the highest level but also the continuity of building these relations on formerly determined principles of equality, mutual respect, noninterference, and consideration of differences.

In the talks, held in a friendly and open atmosphere, both sides have also expressed their interest in advancing their bilateral cooperation especially in the economic field to alleviate the problem of Yugoslavia's trade deficit with the United States by maintaining an undiminished level of mutual trade.

LCY WORKING GROUP HOLDS TALKS IN ASSEMBLY

AU021659 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] In Belgrade, a working group of the LCY Central Committee held a meeting with the Communists in leading positions in the SFRY Assembly. Dragoslav Markovic, Vojo Srzentic, and Milka Planinc, among others, participated in the talks. Bozidar Veljkovic reports:

The meeting was devoted to the activities of Yugoslavia's Assembly in implementing the decisions of the 12th LCY Congress, the conclusions of the 9th and 10th sessions of the LCY Central Committee, and the long-term economic stabilization program. Vojo Srzentic, president of Yugoslavia's Assembly, pointed out that the problems of socioeconomic development and current economic policy dominated the work of the Assembly last year. The same problems will be also at the center of the Assembly's activities in the coming period. In addition to this, for some time now, the Assembly has been working on some important problems of further development, perfecting, and functioning of the political system. The Assembly's work is oriented to strengthening its own control function, Vojo Srzentic emphasized, and nearly all participants in the discussion also stressed this.

The reports on how the views, conclusions, laws, or other regulations adopted by the Assembly are implemented will be more extensively and attentively considered. A stricter responsibility of the executive organs, the organs of administration, and all those charged with ensuring legality will be demanded.

It is with greater or lesser difficulties in the process of coordination that documents that incorporate joint views are adopted. However, disunity occurs in the course of implementation of the policy that has been agreed upon. The plan documents for this year represent the first practical step in implementing the long-term stabilization program.

The process of adoption of the resolution [for 1984] showed that with the depth of socio-economic disruptions and the difficult situation it will require great efforts and much time to fully implement some of the provisions of the long-term stabilization program. It is precisely this fact that points to the importance of carrying out everything that has been jointly agreed upon. It was stated at the meeting that we are in a situation in which the power of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] and its organs to ensure the implementation of the federal laws and regulations is decreasing.

Srzentic said that, in the first quarter of this year, the Assembly's most important task would be to adopt several laws and measures to reduce the economy's dinar illiquidity because the economy's current debts are so high that they represent the greatest hindrance to production operations. Another important task is to reform the tax system and bring the tax policy in line with the long-term stabilization program. No change of any magnitude has been made in the sphere of consumption and therefore serious efforts will have to be made in this connection, too.

Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said that it is a very important fact that we have strengthened the factor of the public nature of work of the Assembly. He added that there are some who fear the public nature of differences existing between the republics and provinces. However, the existence of differences is the foundation of our togetherness, which we are building by overcoming these differences. In the everyday practice of the public nature of the Assembly's work we must emphasize both what is common to all of us and the fact that united views are achieved by considering all conditions of economic operations in the individual sociopolitical communities.

Speaking about the controlling role of Yugoslavia's Assembly, Dragoslav Markovic said that the Assembly's control cannot be oriented only toward the FEC and the federal organs of administration but must also be oriented toward the republics and provinces, where the federal laws are implemented. The Assembly, as the country's highest self-managing organ, must control the implementation of laws. However, the delegations to Yugoslavia's Assembly are bodies of delegates whose obligation is to carry the joint goals, accords, and decisions to their own sociopolitical communities and to struggle for their implementations to the same extent as they advocate the interests of their republics and provinces in Yugoslavia's Assembly, Dragoslav Markovic emphasized.

## BILIC INTERVIEWED ON INTRANATIONAL RELATIONS

LD022342 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1439 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Feb (TANJUG) -- The richness of a man's life is not simply the richness that comes from one's own creativity, rather life's richness lies in the assimilation of all that is progressive, noble, humane and human from others too, not only within Yugoslavia but also worldwide. If you shut yourself off in the cultural sphere, in the sphere of creativity, if you do not assimilate, do not enrich your own spiritual life by adopting the values of other nations, this constitutes not only isolationism but also stagnation of creativity, culture, education, and, understandably, the economic life of a people. None of this can be imposed, however, but should be brought about through awareness and the activity of progressive forces in all environments with the LC at their head. This was stated by Jure Bilic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in an interview to KOMUNIST on ideolopolitical questions of intranational relations in our country. This interview appears in the latest edition of KOMUNIST.

It is my impression, Bilic continued, that the problem of isolationism comes to the fore when short-term interests are involved in daily life. This short-term economic interest, it seems to me, in the final analysis restricts the perspectives of any republic or province. If we look now at when nationalism came to the fore on the political arena, we will see that it was in Slovenia in the seventies during the so-called roads affair which inflmaed the passion of Slovens nationalism. This momentary interest prevailed and, I believe, harmed Slovenia in that any isolation hinders the development of production forces, because each of our republics and provinces, including Slovenia, is too small in the economic sense to be able to develop its own production forces.

In Croatia slogans about Croatian foreign currency earnings, about foreign, Serbian, capital being invested in tourism, about injustices and the alleged exploitation of Croatia within Yugoslavia also incite nationalism, and I would even say separatism. All this has had negative consequences. For example, the development in tourism has come to a halt, many links in the Yugoslav economy have been broken, not to mention political consequences which will continue to be felt for a long time. We all know how it ended. Many lessons were learned.

It was the same thing with liberalism in Serbia which incited nationalism and disrupted social and political relations in the Republic of Serbia and in the whole of Yugoslavia.

Something similar happened in Vojvodina, Macedonia and, to some extent, in other environments.

From all this the LC learned its lessons, but the events in Kosovo show that this was not enough. A great deal has been said about these events. I would like to add only one warning.

Albanian nationalism and irredentism, in addition to everything else which is known about it, creates particular difficulties since it encourages hatred of other nations, particularly the Serbian, Montenegrin, and Macedonian nations. In this way it encourages clashes among nationalisms. But at the same time it would be a mistake to create such attitudes toward the Albanian nationality itself in Kosovo and in Yugoslavia.

However, since we were not sufficiently vigilant previously with regard to what had been happening in Kosovo in the last few years, it is now more necessary than ever before, in order to prevent the creation of hatred between nations and particularly amongst young people of different nationalities, for the nations and nationalities of Kosovo and Yugoslavia, with the LC at their head, to create unity in the struggle for progress, socialist self-management, and against nationalism of all hues, because this is an evil for everyone. This should be the basis for strengthening unity and brotherhood among the nations and nationalities of Kosovo, rather than inflaming national hatred.

All these phenomena have opened up room for all kinds of negative and reactionary forces in our own environment and negative influences from outside. We should not allow this to be repeated today. It should be said that nationalism can be a quasi-defense. When the nationalism of a small nation feels threatened by larger ones, or when it fears the larger, it can objectively fall into nationalism in defending its national interest, Bilic noted. Meanwhile the nationalism of a large nation, which usually wishes to "make the other happy," always adopts a paternalistic attitude to the smaller one and wants to link it to itself in order to preserve a certain integrity of the community at large in which the hegemonism of the larger nation is guaranteed.

If I may draw on the experience of Croatia: Croatian nationalism, you see, has always been essentially a separatist nationalism, regardless of the historical circumstances, or of the relations between the Serbs and the Croats, or of the ruling classes involved -- the Croatian and Serbian bourgeoisies. Croatian nationalism has always been aggressive toward, for example, Bosnia-Hercegovina. It always had pretensions to Bosnian and Hercegovinian territories and not only to the Croatian populace there, but also to the Muslim population. It wanted to expand in order to oppose greater Serbian hegemony, in which it sought justification for its actions, and vice-versa. Two nationalisms came here into conflict. This was always, in fact, a hegemonistic clash of the Croatian and Serbian bourgeoisie in this area.

Clearly, from the national liberation war to the present, the LCY has wanted to alter the relations of forces and much has been changed in this respect. However, it should not be forgotten that the psychology of Macek, Korosec, Pasic, Spaho and so on perhaps still exists, and the old consciousness, pretensions of nationalistic hegemony, and separatist forces always latch on to this. And there are other contradictions at present.

The class component within the socialist movement can be a factor of cohesion and integration. But there is also confidence in and rapprochement with the reaction in the struggle against socialism and the federal system.

Since human progress demands integration, not only of technology, but also cultural, educational and economic integratin (I am thinking of the human achievements of the contemporary world), Bilic went on to say, then clearly socialism should be the element that opens up the space for all such human strivings and needs. Seen from this viewpoint, sovereignty is only relative, because in order to achieve these aspirations a nation must be integrated: We should take from each other what is good and progressive in economics, culture, and technology at the Yugoslav level. But as I have said, not by imposition, nor through isolationism, and so forth.

If a nation aims at realizing its own sovereignty in its own republic or province, and does not see that a part of its sovereignty is realized within the federation, it will not be able to advance. This is why I say that sovereignty is relative. Any form of isolationism is retrogression and therefore as harmful as imposition. Therefore that nation will sooner or later pay the penalty. In our country we are sometimes slow to penalize, Jure Bilic said in his interview with KOMUNIST.

ARTICLES ON COMMUNISTS, RELIGION DISCUSSED

AU022039 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian, in three consecutive issues on 30 and 31 January and 1 February, each time on page 5, carries installments of a 4,500-word article by Petar Segvic, "Polemics: Neither Hue and Cry Nor Sectarianism," which argues with the Catholic Church organ, Zagreb GLAS KONCILA, and the Serbian Orthodox Church organ, Belgrade PRAVOSLAVLJE, on whether an LCY member may be religious. The article refers to an editorial in GLAS KONCILA of 8 January entitled "LC Membership and Religion" and an article by Dr Zarko Gavrilovic in PRAVOSLAVLJE of 15 January entitled "Is there To Be Again a Hue and Cry About Religion."

GLAS KONCILA in turn is said to refer to a Zagreb VJESNIK 13 December report on the LCY Statutory Questions Commission examining the case of a Communist who does not want to abandon his fiancee, who insists on a church wedding, and also does not want to leave the LCY. PRAVOSLAVLJE is said to refer to the same subject, quoting Belgrade POLITIKA reports of 8 and 11 December.

Segvic quotes GLAS KONCILA as saying that there are comparatively many LCY members who do not think they should make a complete break with their religion, and explaining that "such members probably join the LC not only for personal career reasons but also because they wish to be active in the building of new social relations, desiring to help their people in specific social conditions to a better life."

Gavrilovic is reported as writing in PRAVOSLAVLJE that religious faith cannot be forbidden by decree. Segvic says he is of the same opinion, but he approvingly quotes GLAS KONCILA to the effect that "of course, every organization has the right to determine the criteria according to which a person may or may not be a member."

Segvic then examines the case of Marxism and atheism, quoting papal encyclicals of 1864 rejecting socialism and communism, and the decree of Pope Pius XII excommunicating any Catholic cooperating with the PCI, even though the PCI in its 1946 Statute said it would admit members regardless of their race or religion. "On the basis of the behavior of the church in Italy toward the PCI, we can clearly conclude that nothing of essence would change in the conservative ranks of the church even if the LCY would insert in its statute the same thing that the PCI wrote in Section 2 of its Statute, for it is very difficult to have discussions with religious fanaticism and political sectarianism: The conservative religious circles would in fact accept such an LCY move only as a step on the way to the further process of creating relations of partnership between the church and the state of the Polish type."

Segvic wonders why church leaders do not see that the faithful can be active in the SAWP but rather they "give the green light to believers of every kind to enter the party and to gain leading positions in it, regardless of the extent the leading church circles and church publications assure us that the church does not have subversive intentions, since these believers step on the road of LC membership for their own reasons." "Is this not in fact the same as to say: Go on, you faithful, and capture the leading positions in the LCY even though your faith is incompatible with the atheism of the Communists; never mind, nobody has been punished by the church for this and you will not be, either."

Segvic quotes the late Vladimir Bakaric to the effect that atheistic propaganda is unnecessary and says: "It is therefore one thing to tolerate religion, treating it as a personal emotional need of individuals, and it is another thing to allow in the party -- which is primarily a revolutionary instrument to destroy the old and to build a new socialist self-managing society -- those views which, insincerely masked by naive religious beliefs, in fact contribute to the implementation of a certain reactionary policy."

Segvic concludes: "We can say in conclusion that the publications of the said religious communities has unnecessarily raised the temperature because the LCY Statutory Commission examined some cases of LCY members who sinned against the LCY Statute. They raised this temperature because it suits them to blame the LC in this way and to accuse it of deepening the division of the people between atheists and believers, while the case is exactly the opposite. Such a division in fact suits the militant clerical circles who in fact foster it at any price, wishing to perpetuate it, for it allows them to be present in social and political life with the obvious intention to dominate in it. In fact, the sectarian attitudes of some individuals in the LC also suit them, for if these did not exist, the forces of militant clericalism would also weaken. These forces would certainly lose their ideological stronghold. Precisely for this reason a hue and cry against religion or sectarianism toward religion are not and cannot be in the interest of Communists."

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL'S SREBRIC MEETS IMF OFFICIAL

LD022333 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1310 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 2 (TANJUG) -- Resumption of the negotiations between Yugoslavia and the International Monetary Fund (I.M.F.) on ensuring financial support to Yugoslavia this year was considered at a meeting here today, Thursday, between Yugoslav Vice-Premier Borisav Srebric and Executive Director in the I.M.F. Jacques Polak. Having discussed the 1984 financial arrangements, Srebric informed Polak about the Yugoslav economic policy and development this year. The working visit of the executive director in the I.M.F. to Yugoslavia precedes a new round of talks between Yugoslavia and the I.M.F.

VLAJKOVIC RENOMINATED FOR SFRY PRESIDENCY

AU021738 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Feb 84 p 1

[S. S. report]

[Text] Novi Sad, 31 Jan -- The Vojvodina Provincial SAWP Conference Presidium at its session (chaired by Bogdan Tankosic) adopted tasks of the Vojvodina SAWP on organizing the activity in nominating and electing the member of the SFRY Presidency from Vojvodina. On this occasion, Radovan Vlajkovic, present member of the SFRY Presidency since 1981, was registered for this post.

Following consultations at the Provincial Committee Presidium of the LC of Vojvodina and the Coordination Committee for Question of Cadre Policy in the republic, the Presidium unanimously adopted this proposals. In the explanation of the proposals it is stressed that Radovan Vlajkovic is a well-known sociopolitical worker and prominent revolutionary and was Comrade Tito's associate in the period of postwar development -- one of the exceptional workers of socialist self-managing nonaligned Yugoslavia. It was stressed that Vlajkovic is one of those Vojvodina cadres who in the past 4 decades has consistently worked along Tito's line of the revolution and has vitally contributed to the creation and development of our socialist self-managing community.

In the discussion held at the session it was stressed that in the past period, despite all difficulties and subjective weaknesses that have accompanied us on our development road, in accordance with the Constitution and on the principles of full equality of the republics and provinces and their common responsibility for implementing the constitutional role of the federation, the role of the SFRY Presidency has been increasingly more fully expressed. At the same time, in the current term of office, the Presidency has realized continuity and has successfully continued Comrade Tito's work and has contributed to our overall development remaining consistent with the achievements and orientations of our socialist revolution.

DECISION ISSUED ON PRICES IN SR OF SERBIA

LD021248 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1126 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Feb (TANJUG) -- All prices that were raised in Serbia, outside the provinces, during the period 19-23 December, 1983, must be returned to the 19 December level tomorrow.

This was decided today at an extraordinary session of the Republican Community for Prices Council that dealt with the conclusions of the SFRY Assembly Chamber of Republics and Provinces and Serbian Assembly Executive Council concerning the failure to abide by the Federal Executive Council decision to freeze prices.

All organizations of associated labor and other self-management organizations and communities are required to brief the Republican Community for Prices Council on the implementation of the conclusions adopted today by 4 February. Failure to do so will mean, it was stated today, that the chairman of the community will issue individual rulings to halt the implementation of all price increases after 19 December, 1983.

STOJANOVIC ADDRESSES BELGRADE GARRISON ON LCY

LD021236 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1021 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Feb (TANJUG) -- Nikola Stojanovic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidum, spoke today to officers of the Belgrade garrison on current questions and problems concerning the realization of the leading ideopolitical role of the LC in society. Stojanovic delivered his report within the framework of a program of ideological and political education and information for officers of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA]. The lecture in the YPA center was also attended by Colonel General Petar Gracanin, YPA chief of General Staff.

SLOVENE YOUTH MAGAZINE CHIEF EDITOR RESIGNS

AU021535 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Jan 84 p 6

[Text] What was just a lobby rumor on Friday became true today. As Mile Setinc, chief editor of MLADINA, magazine of the Slovene Youth Organization, has personally told us, yesterday he resigned from his post.

There are several reasons for the resignation, Setinc says, and they will be heard in detail, and probably discussed, at a session of the MLADINA publishing council and in the Slovenia SAWP Presidium of the Republican Conference which will discuss the resignation soon.

This latest "journalistic change" is thought to be connected with the well known upheavals in Slovene journalism, which have been described in POLITIKA. MLADINA was the only Slovene newspaper which reported on the PAVLIHA affair, the open letter of the group of Slovene journalists, and the TELEKS "case." Recently the magazine has stood out with some very sharp and critical articles.

## BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV-PAKISTAN PROTOCOL -- Islamabad, February 2 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav-Pakistani commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation ended its fourth session by signing a protocol here today (Thursday). The heads of the two delegations, Yugoslav Government member Nedeljko Mandic and Pakistani Minister of Finance Ghulam Ishaq Khan, stated their conviction that in the future bilateral economic cooperation would be intensified by the introduction of new forms of cooperation, especially in industry. Mandic also had talks with Minister of Petroleum and Natural Resources Rao Farman Ali, Minister of Agriculture Mohammad Fazil Janjua, and Minister of Industry Elahi Soomro [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 2131 GMT 2 Feb 84 LD]

USSR NUCLEAR POWER EQUIPMENT -- Sarajevo, February 2 (TANJUG) -- The associated enterprise Energoinvest of Sarajevo (Yugoslavia Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina) has contracted with the Soviet firm Atomenergoexport for deliveries of electric-powered fixtures for nuclear power stations. The order which will be delivered by the end of the year is estimated to be worth about 4 million U.S. dollars. Energoinvest is one of Yugoslavia's major exporters whose exports last year amounted to some 600 million dollars. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1122 GMT 2 Feb 84 LD]

UZBEK MINISTER IN MACEDONIA -- Skopje, February 2 (TANJUG) -- Bosko Stankovski, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia; and Dragoljub Stavrek, president of the Republican Executive Council, today received in separate visits Feruz Mukhtorovich Ashrafi, deputy minister of Culture of the Uzbek SSR. In the talks held on the occasion it was stressed that the friendly relations and successful cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and the Uzbek SSR were a significant contribution to the promotion of entire Yugoslav-Soviet relations. At the republican commision for cultural relations with other countries, the Uzbek official today signed a protocol that establishes the dates and details in connection with the "Days of Uzbek Culture" that will be held on a reciprocal basis in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1533 GMT 2 Feb 84 LD]